

KATHERINE LENROOT

1935 - 1942

7

100
April 12, 1935

Dear Miss Lenroot:

I am more than sorry that it will not be possible for me to stay over for the National Conference of Social Work. I have to leave on the morning of the 9th as I am motoring and have an appointment in Raleigh, North Carolina, on the 11th.

Very sincerely yours,

Miss Katherine F. Lenroot
Children's Bureau

S O

Montreal

201
4-12

NATIONAL CONFERENCE of SOCIAL WORK

82 North High Street
COLUMBUS, OHIO

KATHARINE F. LENROOT, Washington, D. C.
President

MONSIGNOR ROBERT F. KEEGAN, New York City
1st Vice-President

HELEN HALL, New York City
2nd Vice-President

C. WHIT PFEIFFER, Kansas City, Missouri
3rd Vice-President

CHARLES C. STILLMAN, Columbus, Ohio
Treasurer

Office of the President
U. S. Department of Labor
Children's Bureau
Washington, D. C.

HOWARD E. KNIGHT, Columbus, Ohio
General Secretary

JANE CHANDLER, Columbus, Ohio
Assistant Secretary

April 9, 1935

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

The National Conference of Social Work, of which I am President this year, will convene in Montreal, Canada, Sunday evening, June 9, and sessions will be held during that week. The program for social security will be featured in a number of sessions of the Conference, which will bring together five or six thousand social workers in the United States and Canada. At the opening session on Sunday evening it is our expectation that the Governor General of Canada will be present and that he will have a message from King George.

I have learned confidentially through Mr. Bane of the American Public Welfare Association that there is a prospect of your being in Montreal on the day preceding the opening of the Conference. If you could find it possible to be with us Sunday night and bring to us a message of greeting from the President and your own message of greeting to the Conference, it would add enormously to the inspiration and value of the occasion. I earnestly hope that it will be possible for you to give to social work the encouragement and the help which your participation in the Conference would bring.

Sincerely yours,

Katharine F. Lenroot

KATHARINE F. LENROOT
President

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Montreal, Canada, June 9-15, 1935

*So sorry but I have to leave
morning of 9th as I am
mothering & need to be
Raleigh full 11th*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MARY IRENE ATKINSON, Columbus, Ohio
PIERCE ATWATER, St. Paul, Minnesota
FRANK BANE, Chicago, Illinois
MAUDE BARRETT, New Orleans, Louisiana
PAUL T. BEISSER, Baltimore, Maryland
STANLEY P. DAVIES, New York City
KARL DE SCHWEINITZ, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

ANITA ELDRIDGE, San Francisco, California
WILLIAM J. ELLIS, Trenton, New Jersey
MARY L. GIBBONS, New York City
SAMUEL A. GOLDSMITH, Chicago, Illinois
JOHN F. HALL, Seattle, Washington
WILLIAM HODSON, New York City
RHODA KAUFMAN, Atlanta, Georgia

BLANCHE LA DU, St. Paul, Minnesota
HARRY L. LURIE, New York City
THE REVEREND DANIEL N. McLACHLAN,
Toronto, Canada
KATE McLEOD, Boston, Massachusetts
RUTH M. ... East View, New York
FORRESTER B. WASHINGTON, Atlanta, Georgia
WALTER WHITSON, Houston, Texas

January 23, 1937.

70

Dear Miss Lenroot:

Mrs. Roosevelt asks me to thank you for sending her the draft of the letter on the child labor amendment. She gave it to the President with your letter suggesting a word to Governor Rivers.

Very sincerely yours,

O n

Malvina T. Scheider
Secretary to
Mrs. Roosevelt.

Miss Katharine F. Lenroot
Children's Bureau
Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
CHILDREN'S BUREAU
WASHINGTON

filed 1/29/37

January 14, 1937

Miss Malvina T. Scheider,
Secretary to Mrs. Roosevelt,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Scheider:

I thought Mrs. Roosevelt might be interested in the enclosed draft of a letter on the child labor amendment which I have just sent to Miss Perkins for transmission, if she deems wise, to the President. A list of the Governors receiving the amendment letter, with a summary of newspaper reports on their reactions, is also enclosed.

Mrs. Roosevelt might be especially interested in keeping in mind the possibility of a word to Governor Rivers of Georgia at the time of the inauguration. It is felt in Georgia that if he could have another word from the President he would give vigorous backing to the amendment and that Georgia could then be in the position of breaking the ranks of the solid South. Such action would, of course, have a tremendous effect. We are overjoyed at the news that Kentucky ratified yesterday.

Sincerely yours,

Katharine F. Lenroot

KATHARINE F. LENROOT,
Chief.

KFL:im

Encl.

January 14, 1937

My dear Mr. President:

I thought you might be interested in having a summary of the press reports on the reaction of the Governors to whom you addressed the letters on the child labor amendment. A statement giving this information is enclosed herewith.

You will note that the Governors of Florida, Nevada, North Carolina, New York and Texas are reported as favorable, that only one Governor is reported as definitely opposed, and that several are non-committal, including some who have said that the matter should be left to the legislatures. Complete information is, of course, not yet available. Of those who have not publicly committed themselves since your letter was received, definite information through personal interviews indicates that at least five are favorable, and some of these are known to be strong advocates. Kentucky ratified the child labor amendment on January 13, becoming the twenty-fifth State.

In a letter from Mrs. Helen Douglas Mankin of Georgia, a member of the Legislature who has been a leader in the amendment campaign, she states that Governor Rivers has said that he expected to follow out your program in all details. She feels that if a word could be said to him personally at the time of the inauguration, which he plans to attend, it would be enough to stimulate him to vigorous effort and that ratification in Georgia could be achieved with such effort on the part of the Governor. Of course it would mean everything to have Georgia join with Kentucky in taking the lead in ratification. If you have a chance to speak to Governor Rivers about it during the inauguration it would help tremendously, and I also thought you might like to have the matter in mind in talking with some of the other Governors as opportunity offered.

I am sure that whatever measures can be developed for dealing with labor standards, a uniform national child labor law setting minimum standards is essential and can be achieved through the completion of ratification of the amendment this year.

Respectfully yours,

Secretary

The President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

GOVERNORS AND GOVERNORS-ELECT RECEIVING THE
PRESIDENT'S LETTER ON THE CHILD
LABOR AMENDMENT

<u>State</u>	<u>Governor</u>	<u>Governor's Attitude</u>
Connecticut	Wilbur L. Cross	No comment
Delaware	Richard C. McMullen	No report (Personal information indicates favorable)
Florida	Fred P. Cone	Favorable
Georgia	E. D. Rivers	Generally for President's program
Kansas	Walter A. Huxman	Non-committal (Personal information indicates favorable)
Maryland	Harry W. Nice	Non-committal (personally favorable)
Massachusetts	Charles F. Hurley	Non-committal
Missouri	Lloyd C. Stark	No report (Personally favorable)
Nebraska	R. L. Cochran	Non-committal
Nevada	Richard Kirman	Favorable
New Mexico	Clyde Tingley	No report
New York	Herbert H. Lehman	Strong advocate
North Carolina	Clyde R. Hoey	Reported favorable
Rhode Island	Robert E. Quinn	Reply promised
South Carolina	Olin D. Johnston	No report (Personally favorable)
South Dakota	Leslie Jensen	No report (new amendment proposed)
Tennessee	Gordon Browning	Opposed
Texas	James V. Allred	Favorable
Vermont	George D. Aiken	Non-committal

Other
Kentucky

A.B. Chandler

Amended call for special session to include amendment -

Ratified January 13, 1937

70

January 4, 1939

Dear Miss Lenroots:

Of course I have not accepted the invitation to go to the opening of the nursery school at the Jacksonville plant. I said that if I was in Jacksonville at any time I would be interested to go to see how it worked.

I very carefully asked Mrs. Smith about the point which you have raised, of adequate wages, and made the suggestion that it would be better for the nursery school to be supported by the employees themselves.

As I understand it, the 24-hour basis is necessary because they work 24 hours and therefore the mothers need some place for their children. I imagine Florida has no night law prohibition on women's work.

I agree with you that development on a community or employee basis, or a combination of employee-employer basis would be much better, but of course they are paying the men under the Wages and Hour legislation, so that the larger part of the whole program will have to be carried by the employees or the community.

As an experiment, I think it might be interesting, no matter how it is started, but I think all the defects should be pointed out.

Very sincerely yours,

SO

Miss Katherine Lenroot
Children's Bureau
Department of Labor

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
CHILDREN'S BUREAU
WASHINGTON

DEC

December 19, 1938

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I am venturing to write you with reference to an item in the Washington Post of December 12, to the effect that you had accepted an invitation to attend the opening of the first industrial nursery in the country, now being built at Jacksonville, Florida. Mrs. Eula Smith, who is promoting this project, was quoted in this article as referring to interviews with officials in the Children's Bureau.

Mrs. Smith is the Personnel Director of the John H. Swisher Company, cigar manufacturers. According to the newspaper item, the nursery is intended to care for the preschool children of employees and will operate on a 24-hour basis.

When Mrs. Smith called at the Children's Bureau she talked with a member of the staff of the Social Service Division and also with a member of the staff of the Industrial Division. She was told that we we did not know of any other industrial day nursery of this kind in the country. She was not familiar with the National Federation of Day Nurseries which is the standard-setting organization in the field and seemed very vague about the service that nurseries should render. She seemed somewhat confused between a day nursery and a children's institution and, in fact, the newspaper item refers to twenty-four hour care.

Both mothers and fathers are working at the tobacco company and evidently the wages are low and the children in these families are left without adequate supervision. Mrs. Smith seemed to feel that probably the children would be better cared for away from home than at home, and this may be the case with present wage levels, but certainly the development of day nurseries by industrial plants, as an alternative to a more adequate wage structure which would make it possible for mothers to remain at home, is not in harmony with goals for the welfare

of children in this country.

In my opinion, if day-nursery care is necessary, it would be much better to have it developed on a community basis rather than on an industrial basis as that does not give the industry quite such an opportunity to feel that it is fulfilling its obligations toward its wage-earners by providing care of children while both parents are at work.

I thought you might be glad to know something of the background of this situation.

Sincerely yours,

Katharine F. Lenroot

Katharine F. Lenroot,
Chief.

Mrs. Lund
✓

70

May 12, 1937

My dear Miss Lenroot:

Mrs. Roosevelt asks me to say, in reply to your letter of May 10, that she will be glad to see you on Wednesday, May 17, at twelve o'clock.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to
Mrs. Roosevelt

Miss Katharine F. Lenroot
Chief, Children's Bureau
Department of Labor
Washington
D.C.

0

ack
5/12

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
CHILDREN'S BUREAU
WASHINGTON

copy to AT-12

May 10, 1939.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

You have been so wonderful about understanding the problems with which the Children's Bureau is attempting to deal and have such an unusual insight into the needs of the children and youth of this country, that I am eager to have the benefit of your thought as to the future work of the Bureau and the general direction which we should attempt to follow. I am wondering whether it would be possible for you to give me the privilege of consulting you about these matters. I know how crowded your time is and I hesitate to ask this when you have been so generous, but I feel that your advice would be invaluable.

The work that is being done under the Reorganization Act naturally makes it necessary to consider more carefully than ever the place which the Children's Bureau should occupy among the Federal services related to human welfare. I am very happy that the Children's Bureau was not included in the Reorganization Plans submitted to Congress at this session. Historically, the interests of the Children's Bureau have been closely allied with the interests and functions of the Labor Department, and our Industrial Division is, of course, directly related to other specialized functions in the Department of Labor. I realize that the question of whether it would be to the best interests of the children of the country to have the Bureau remain in the Department of Labor or go to the Federal Security Agency presents problems which have not yet been finally solved. I am, of course, eager that the Children's Bureau should have the fullest possible opportunity to fulfil the purposes for which it was created. I am also deeply interested in the services which the Department of Labor as a whole should be able to give in promoting the general interests of working people and their families.

I would not ask for an opportunity to talk with you on these matters if my mind were made up as to the most desirable course to take with reference to the Children's

Bureau, nor would I ask you to intervene in support of any particular position. It would, however, be of immense service if I could have the opportunity of free discussion with you at a time when no proposals regarding the Children's Bureau are under consideration.

With deep appreciation,

Sincerely yours,

Katharine F. Lenroot

Katharine F. Lenroot,
Chief.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
The White House.

for

May 12, 1939

Miss T
MEMO FOR MR. CRIM

Mrs. Roosevelt will
see Miss Katharine Lenroot.
on May 17th, at 12 o'clock.

M.L.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
CHILDREN'S BUREAU
WASHINGTON

August 1, 1939.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
Hyde Park, N.Y.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I am writing you with reference to our conversation of last spring concerning the place of the Children's Bureau in the Federal government organization, and the possibilities of reorganization affecting the Children's Bureau. At that time you suggested that I prepare a memorandum for the President in September and I am planning to do so. In the meantime, I wanted you to know of developments last week. Governor McNutt made the statement at a closed meeting of the Cooperative Forum in Washington that the Children's Bureau should be brought over to the Federal Security Agency as early as possible. Earlier in the same speech he made the statement that all health functions in the Federal government should be centered under Dr. Parran. I was present at the meeting and immediately after the meeting made arrangements to have a talk with Governor McNutt. Dr. Eliot and I went to see him last Friday. He received us most cordially and we had a very satisfactory interview. I am sure he spoke without fully realizing the breadth of the Bureau's work and the problems involved.

At the interview with Governor McNutt, we stressed the importance of keeping the Children's Bureau intact and he stated that he believed that should be done, whether the Children's Bureau was left in the Department of Labor or was moved to the Federal Security Agency. He also stated that he felt that the most important consideration was where the Bureau could do the best work and that he would be certainly in no hurry to have additional functions brought under his agency.

I think it is most important that no commitment be made that would involve a change in the status, or place of the Children's Bureau, at least until there has been every opportunity to review the situation. I am sure this is your feeling and that of the President's, and I am now reassured as to Governor McNutt's attitude, but I thought it was wise to keep you informed.

Sincerely yours,

Katharine F. Lenroot
Katharine F. Lenroot
Chief.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR SEP 28 1939
CHILDREN'S BUREAU
WASHINGTON

September 27, 1939.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House.

accept

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I am deeply grateful to you for arranging with the President for the session of the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy to be held January 18-20, 1940. Miss Perkins, as Chairmap of the Conference, is asking the President to speak on the evening of January 18. I should like to have you speak on the evening of January 19. I have some ideas in mind about the character of the program of this evening session that I should like to submit to you after the meeting of the Planning Committee next week.

Call her

We have been planning the publicity program for the Conference and the follow-up publicity after the Conference. We expect that the Conference will take action on definite recommendations which will constitute a program for safeguarding the interests of children and youth.

I am wondering whether it would be possible for you to write an article for one of the magazines for which you write, discussing the recommendations of the Conference in the light of conditions as you see them, and needs as you feel them to exist. If such an article could be prepared immediately after the Conference it would seem to me to be one of the ways in which we could do most to impress upon the people the importance of the programs which the Conference will be recommending. If you should be interested in pursuing this matter further I should be glad to see that you have some material about the Conference which your agent might wish to use in making contacts with magazines.

*would a
column do?
I think
well have
something
very brief
later*

I am sending over separately to your secretary, a list of women's organizations and will get the material on refugees to you very shortly.

*Call
10-13-39
ER*

With deep appreciation,

Sincerely yours,

Katharine F. Lenroot

Katharine F. Lenroot
Chief.

KFL_ngc

P.S. Plans for the January session should be kept confidential until after the meeting of the Planning Committee next week.

October 13, 1939

10

My dear Miss Lenroot:

You ask in your letter of September 27, if I could write an article for one of the magazines about the Conference on Children in a Democracy. How would a mention of this in my column do? If it were to appear in a magazine, I would have to find out first if any magazine would take it.

Very sincerely yours,

Miss Katharine F. Lenroot
Chief, Children's Bureau
U. S. Dept. of Labor
Wash., D.C.

DD

DW

I make out

Speak evening 19

Meeting 20

Pres speaks 18.

anyway after you
decide whether you will
right or Sam - write
the rest about Calumet

Miss Thompson: You sent down this top letter today to be answered according to the notations. The other day I wrote the one attached in answer to a later letter from Miss Lenroot and there seems to be a discrepancy in the dates which Mrs. R. says to accept to speak. In view of the later letter, should the letter of Sept. 27 still be answered?

DD

Miss Thompson:

I still stick to my point (it must be the Yankee in me!) I make it - the President is to speak January 19 in the evening and Mrs. Roosevelt is to speak at the Conference the morning of January 20 - which she has accepted. This is according to the last letter of Oct. 9.

(I hate to come right out and say you're wrong - but confidentially - I think you are!)

Sen.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 1, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR

✓ THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUDGET
HON. LOUIS BROWNLOW

Will you let me have a
memorandum on this?

F. D. R.

*Returned by request of the
President. no answer necessary*

HPS

Dec 1 1 07 PM '39
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

RETURN TO

MRS. ROOSEVELT

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

free

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
CHILDREN'S BUREAU
WASHINGTON

November 7, 1939

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I appreciated so much the opportunity to talk with you earlier in the Fall about the work of the Children's Bureau, and I was so pleased to feel that we were in agreement as to the importance of keeping the Children's Bureau intact and in the Department of Labor.

I have prepared a document outlining the relationships of the Children's Bureau with other Federal agencies for the use of some of our friends who are especially interested in our work and want to know how we function in relation to other bureaus. I thought possibly you might like to glance at a copy of the memorandum which I marked confidential because it was not intended for general distribution.

Recently I have heard renewed rumors of the interest of certain persons in having the Children's Bureau transferred to the Federal Security Agency. These rumors center around our maternal and child-health activities. It seems to me very clear that our position as a bureau serving the interests of all children, and especially the children of the working people of the Country, is stronger in the Department of Labor than it would be in any other department.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine F. Lenroot
Katherine F. Lenroot,
Chief.

THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU AND ITS RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER AGENCIES

Federal -- State -- Local

Public -- Private

(Prepared on request of individuals interested in the organization and functions of the Children's Bureau.)

Original Purpose

The Children's Bureau was created by Act of Congress in 1912, "to investigate and report . . . upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life among all classes of our people." In his message to Congress of February 15, 1909, President Theodore Roosevelt said:

"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."

In her first annual report as Chief of the Children's Bureau, Julia C. Lathrop said:

"Fifty years ago the field of the Department of Agriculture was defined as 'all information concerning agriculture.' In the same way the field of the Children's Bureau is now defined as 'all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life.' It is obvious that the Bureau is to be a center of information useful to all the children of America, to ascertain and to popularize just standards for their life and development."

In the same report Miss Lathrop defined "the final purpose of the Bureau" as being "to serve all children, to try to work out the standards of care and protection which shall give to every child his fair chance in the world."

The work of the first year included the beginning of the infant-mortality studies and child-labor studies; advisory service to the States on child-welfare legislation; preparation of the first of a series of bulletins for parents, Prenatal Care; and cooperation with the General Federation of Women's Clubs in birth-registration activities and with local communities in conducting baby-saving campaigns.

In her second annual report Miss Lathrop called attention to the close cooperation that had been developed with the United States Bureau of the Census, and stated:

"Other bureaus of the Government which have to do with children have also wide powers ascribed to them by law. Apparently the best method of securing the highest possible degree of effectiveness is by the joint action of various bureaus having common interest in the investigation of a particular subject."

In concluding this report Miss Lathrop said:

"The practical wisdom of those who created a special bureau addressed to the great task of ascertaining true democratic standards for the nurture and protection of the Nation's children is already justified by the public response to the bureau's small performance."

The importance of Federal leadership in promoting the welfare of children was implied in all the annual reports that Grace Abbott wrote as Chief of the Children's Bureau. Miss Abbott concluded her report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928, with these words:

"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."

Present Functions

Through the years the Children's Bureau has served as a center for research, information, and advice, available to parents, public officials, and representatives of private agencies concerned with children. As legislative action based in large part on Children's Bureau studies was taken, it was natural for the Congress to vest responsibility for its administration in the agency of the Federal Government which already knew the field and had established contacts with State and local agencies. Thus, from 1917 to 1918 the Children's Bureau was entrusted with responsibility for administering the first Federal Child-Labor Law; from 1921 to 1929 for administering the Act for the Promotion of the Welfare and Hygiene of Maternity and Infancy; from 1935 to date, with administration of the maternal and child-welfare provisions of the Social Security Act; and from 1938 to date, with administration of the child-labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938.

Children's Bureau personnel and appropriations in the current fiscal year are as follows:

Salaries and expenses	Research and administration Fiscal year 1940			
	Appropriations		Positions provided for	
	Dollars	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	^{1/} \$1,008,780	100	378	100
General activities and research.....	364,560	36	145	38
Social security — maternal and child welfare	331,500	33	121	32
Child-labor administration.....	312,720	31	112	30

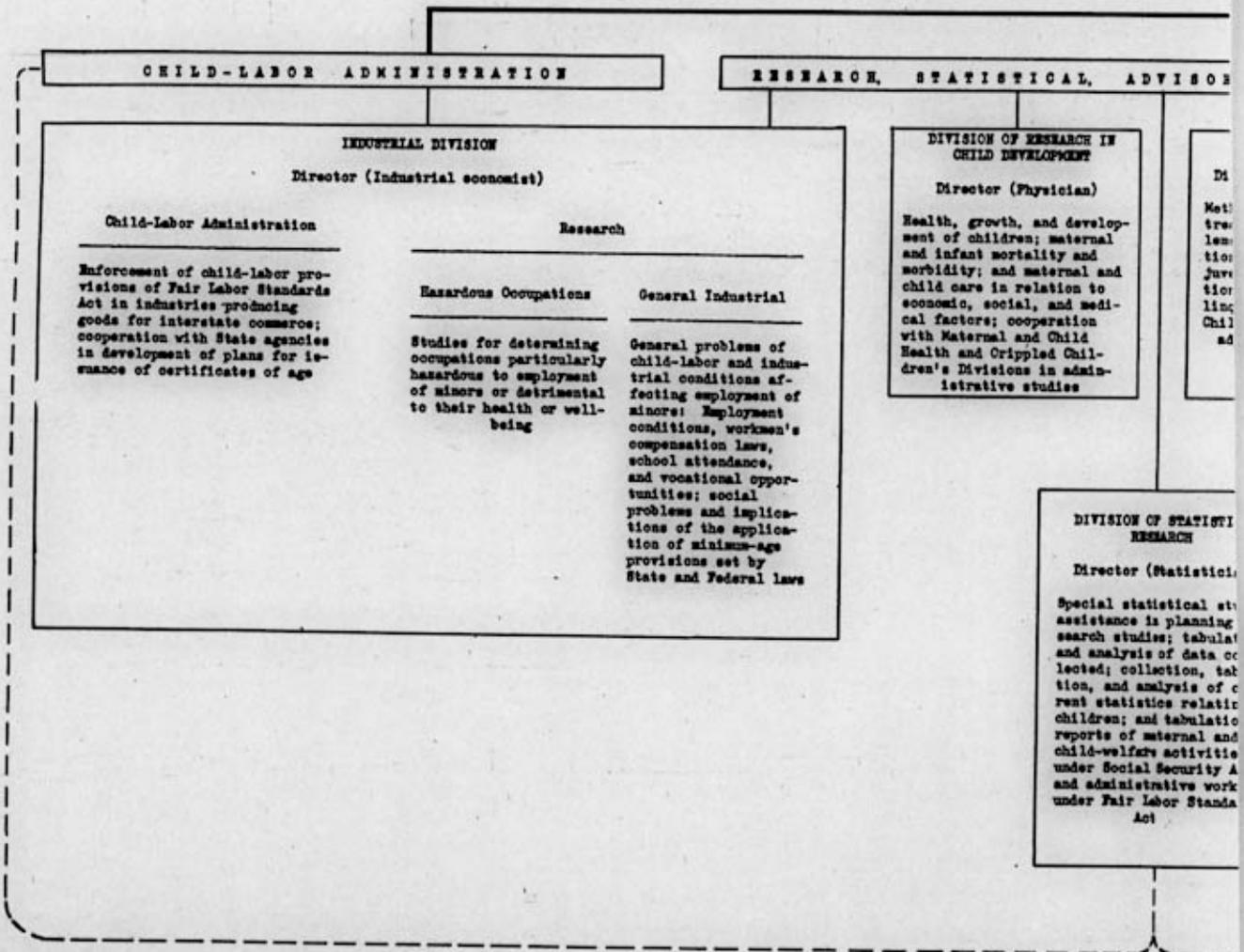
^{1/} Not including allotments from Department of Labor appropriations as follows: Travel, \$177,900; Printing, \$91,400; Contingent, \$20,850.

Appropriations for grants to the States, fiscal year 1940

Maternal and child-health services.....	\$4,800,000
Services for crippled children	3,350,000
Child-welfare services.....	1,505,000

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
CHILDREN'S BUREAU

September 30, 1939



CHILD-LABOR ADMINISTRATION

RESEARCH, STATISTICAL, ADVISORY

INDUSTRIAL DIVISION

Director (Industrial economist)

DIVISION OF RESEARCH IN CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Director (Physician)

Child-Labor Administration

Research

Health, growth, and development of children; maternal and infant mortality and morbidity; and maternal and child care in relation to economic, social, and medical factors; cooperation with Maternal and Child Health and Crippled Children's Divisions in administrative studies

Enforcement of child-labor provisions of Fair Labor Standards Act in industries producing goods for interstate commerce; cooperation with State agencies in development of plans for issuance of certificates of age

Hazardous Occupations

General Industrial

Studies for determining occupations particularly hazardous to employment of minors or detrimental to their health or well-being

General problems of child-labor and industrial conditions affecting employment of minors; Employment conditions, workmen's compensation laws, school attendance, and vocational opportunities; social problems and implications of the application of minimum-age provisions set by State and Federal laws

DIVISION OF STATISTICAL RESEARCH

Director (Statistician)

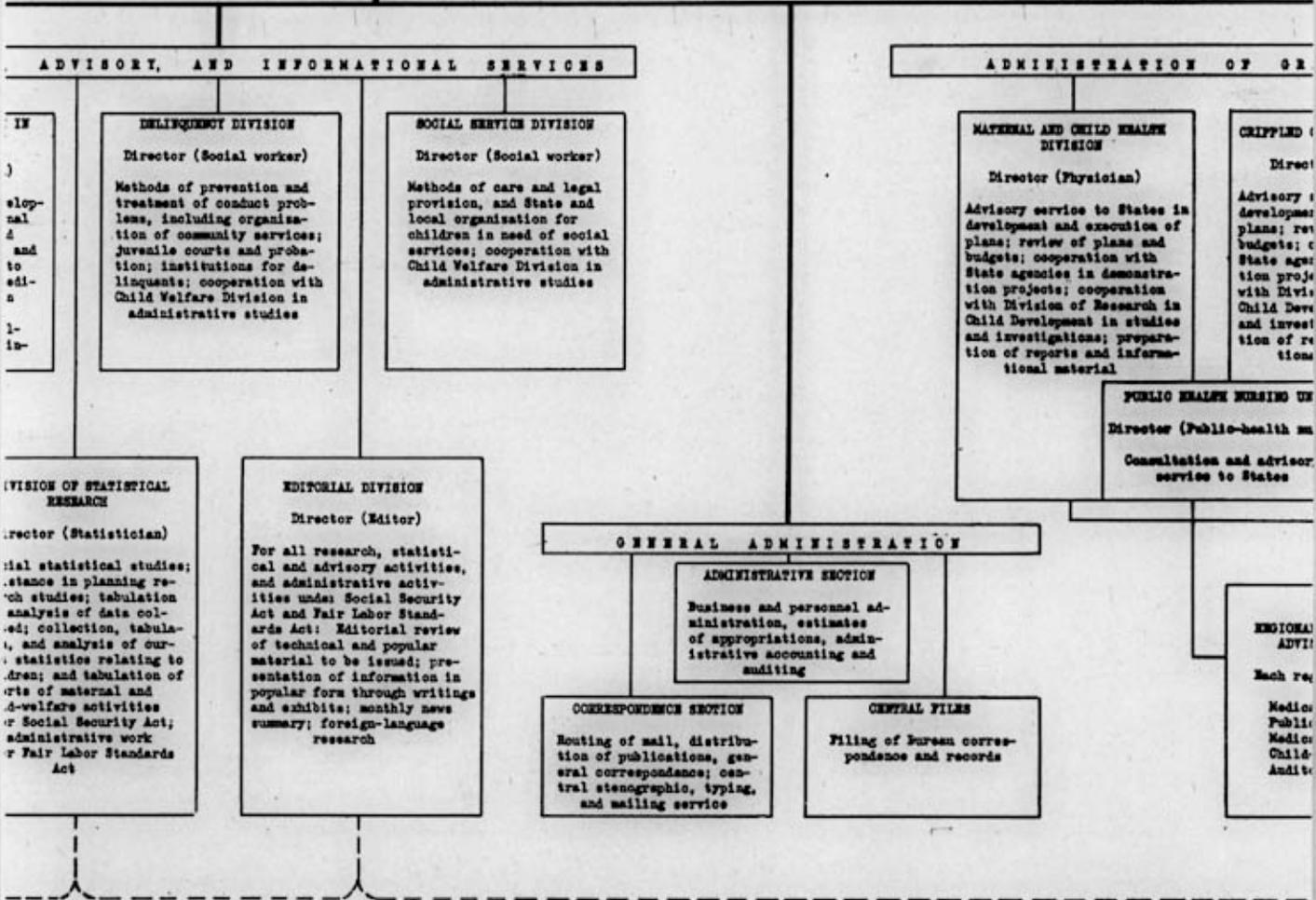
Special statistical assistance in planning research studies; tabulation and analysis of data collected; collection, tabulation, and analysis of current statistics relating to children; and tabulation of reports of maternal and child-welfare activities under Social Security Act and administrative work under Fair Labor Standards Act

Director (Statistician)

U. S. CHILDREN'S BUREAU

CHIEF
(Social worker)

ASSISTANT CHIEF
(Physician)



ADMINISTRATION OF GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATES

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; cooperation with Division of Research in Child Development in 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; cooperation with Division of Research in Child Development in studies and investigations; preparation of reports and informational material

CHILD WELFARE 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; cooperation with Delinquency Division and Social Service Division in studies and investigations; preparation of reports and informational material

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING UNIT

Director (Public-health nurse)

Consultation and advisory service to States

STATE AUDITS UNIT

Review of State budgets, estimates of payments to States, field audit of State expenditures

REGIONAL CONSULTANT AND ADVISORY SERVICES

Each region -

Medical officer
Public-health nurse
Medical social worker
Child-welfare worker
Auditor

ION

FILES

trans correspondence records

So closely related are the various aspects of the Children's field that it is seldom a Children's Bureau study is carried to completion by a single division, and the cooperation of three or more divisions on a report is not unusual. Maternal and infant morbidity and mortality, always the subject of study by the Division of Research in Child Development and the Division of Statistical Research, now constitute a major concern of the Maternal and Child Health Division also. An extensive study of stillbirths in hospitals is being conducted jointly by the Division of Research in Child Development and the Division of Statistical Research. The Division of Research in Child Development consults the nutritionist in the Maternal and Child Health Division on studies of nutrition. A report on statistics of maternity-home care, originating in the social-statistics unit of the Division of Statistical Research, is referred during the planning stage both to the Social Service Division and to the Division of Research in Child Development. Preparation of an article on foster-home care for crippled children by the Crippled Children's Division requires the cooperation of the Child Welfare Division and the Social Service Division. A report on habit clinics for child guidance for which the Division of Research in Child Development has the major responsibility is referred to the Social Service Division in connection with availability of community social services. The Industrial Division consults with the Division of Research in Child Development in the preparation of material relating to health problems of employed children and to standards of physical fitness for children entering employment.

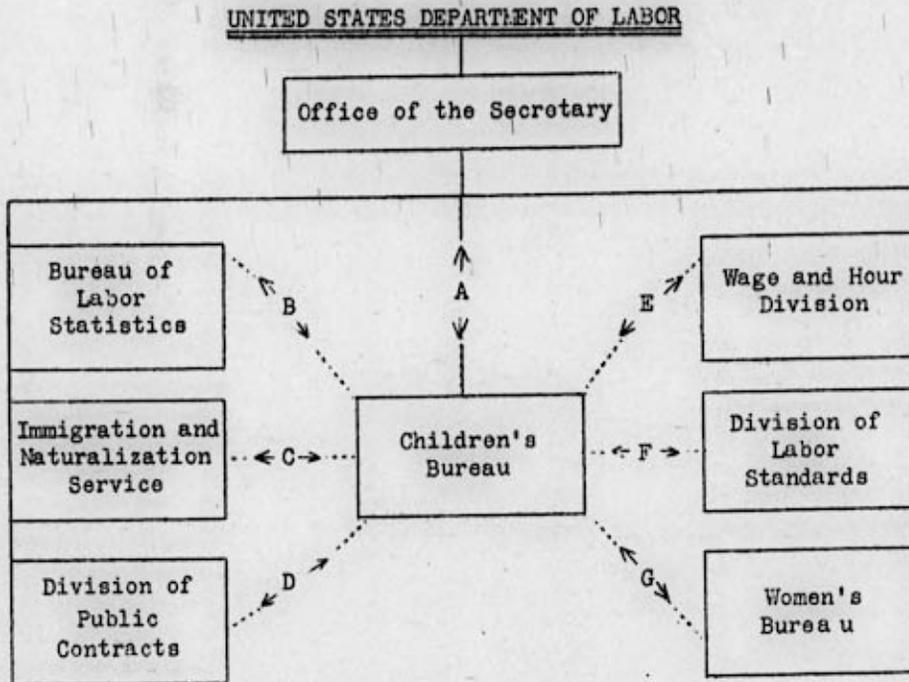
Studies of special subjects may fall almost equally in several divisions: the needs of children in the families of migrant laborers, for example, concern the Industrial Division, the Social Service Division, the Division of Research in Child Development, and through the operation of State plans and demonstrations, the Social Security divisions.

Relationships With Other Federal Agencies

The Children's Bureau cooperates with many agencies of the Federal Government. Its direct official relationships are chiefly within the Department of Labor and with the Interdepartmental Committee to Coordinate Health and Welfare Activities. Its other relationships include close cooperation with Federal research agencies, such as the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce and various bureaus of the Department of Agriculture; and with agencies having administrative functions, for example, the Social Security Board, the Public Health Service, the Vocational Rehabilitation Service of the Office of Education, and the Farm Security Administration of the Department of Agriculture.

Some idea of the range of common interests and cooperative relationships of the Children's Bureau with other Federal agencies may be gained from the following charts.

RELATED INTERESTS OF THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU AND
OTHER BUREAUS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR 1/

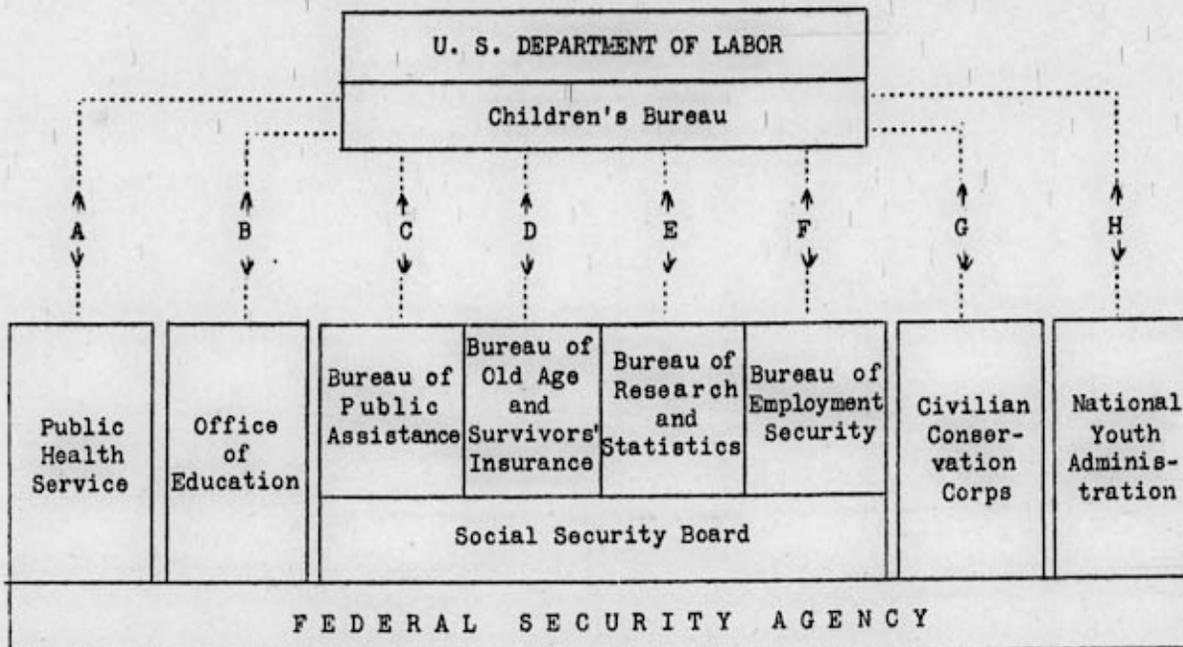


Children's Bureau Divisions:

- A. All divisions: General problems of children in families of wage earners and effect on children of conditions under which wage earners live and work.
- B. All research divisions: Research studies and use of basic research material, e.g., on cost of living, migrant families, industrial hazards.
- C. Social Service Division: Immigration matters affecting children, especially admission of children unaccompanied by parents.
- D. Industrial Division: Advisory service relating to child-labor provisions of the Public Contracts Act.
- E. Industrial Division: Administration of Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 — Children's Bureau administers child-labor provisions.
- F. Industrial Division: Advisory service to States on labor legislation and its administration, and on apprenticeship and industrial safety.
- G. Industrial Division: Cooperation in research and advisory service relating to employment of women and minors.

1/ Only those bureaus are shown with respect to which the Children's Bureau has important fields of mutual concern.

RELATED INTERESTS OF CHILDREN'S BUREAU AND
ORGANIZATIONS IN THE FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY 1/

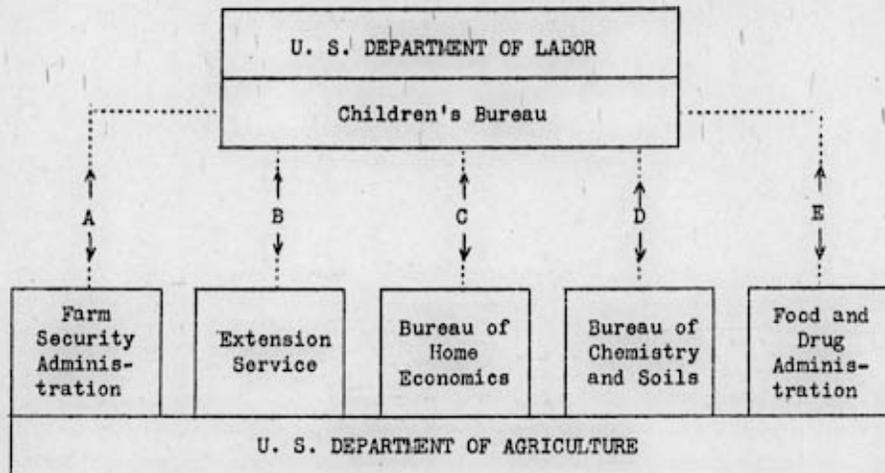


Children's Bureau Divisions:

- A. Maternal and Child Health Division and Crippled Children's Division: Administration of grants to States under Social Security Act. Division of Research in Child Development; Research studies.
- B. Crippled Children's Division: Cooperation with Vocational Rehabilitation Service in grants to States for crippled children's services. All divisions: General cooperation and occasional joint studies.
- C. Child Welfare Division: Administration of grants to States under Social Security Act (aid to dependent children, Social Security Board; child-welfare services, Children's Bureau). Maternal and Child Health Division and Crippled Children's Division: Matters related to health of dependent children.
- D. Social Service Division and Child Welfare Division: Survivors' insurance benefits — widows and orphans (effective January 1, 1940).
- E. Office of Assistant Chief and Division of Statistical Research: Cooperation in assembling factual material on programs of joint concern; cooperation in collecting current social statistics from urban areas.
- F. Industrial Division: Studies of operation of junior-placement services.
- G. Social Service Division and Delinquency Division: General youth problems.
- H. Industrial Division: Employment problems of youth.

1/ Only those bureaus are shown with respect to which the Children's Bureau has important fields of mutual concern.

RELATED INTERESTS OF CHILDREN'S BUREAU AND
ORGANIZATIONS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ^{1/}

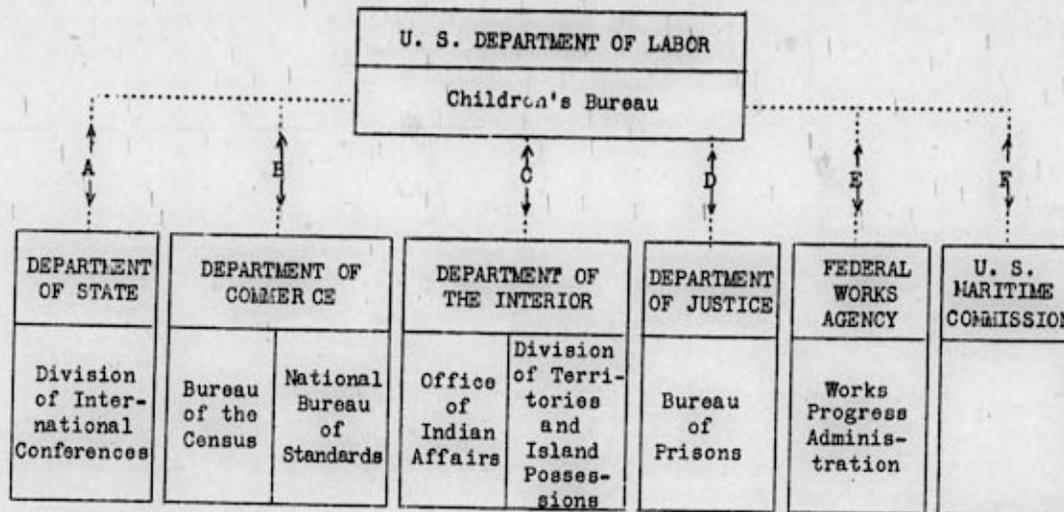


Children's Bureau Divisions:

- A. Industrial Division: Administration of child-labor provisions of Sugar Act of 1937. Maternal and Child Health Division: Nutrition, health and medical services to children in Farm Security families. All other divisions: Matters relating to Farm Security families.
- B. Maternal and Child Health Division, Crippled Children's Division, and Child Welfare Division: Grants-in-aid for maternal and child-welfare services in rural areas. Division of Research in Child Development: Standards of growth and development and nutrition; distribution of popular bulletins in rural areas. All divisions: General welfare of rural children.
- C. Division of Research in Child Development: Studies and bulletins for parents on child care and child management. All divisions: Research studies and use of basic material, e.g., cost of living in rural homes.
- D and E. Division of Research in Child Development: Research in nutrition and growth.

^{1/} Only those bureaus are shown with respect to which the Children's Bureau has important fields of mutual concern.

RELATED INTERESTS OF CHILDREN'S BUREAU AND
FEDERAL AGENCIES NOT SHOWN ELSEWHERE



Children's Bureau Divisions:

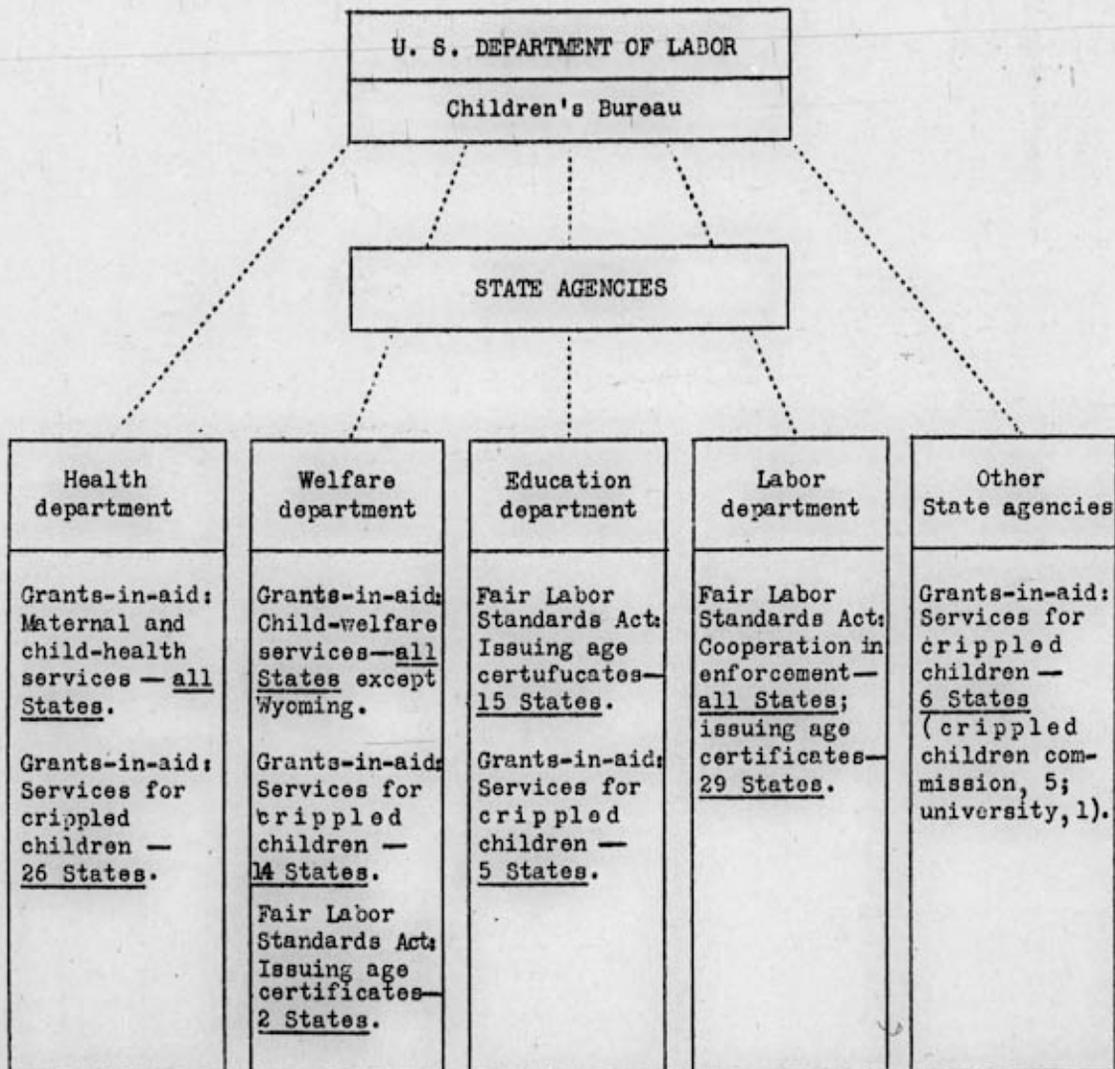
- A. All divisions: Planning for international conferences concerned with child welfare.
- B. Division of Research in Child Development and Division of Statistical Research: Cooperation with Bureau of the Census in developing standard birth certificates, studies of birth registration, and analysis of statistics of maternal and infant mortality. Social Service Division and Delinquency Division: Cooperation with the Population Division in censuses of children under care of agencies and institutions and with the Vital Statistics Division in relation to birth registration of children born out of wedlock. Industrial Division and Division of Statistical Research: Plans for decennial census.
Division of Research in Child Development: Cooperation with National Bureau of Standards in research studies.
- C. All divisions: Cooperation with Office of Indian Affairs in matters affecting the health and welfare of Indian children and with Division of Territories and Island Possessions in matters affecting the health and welfare of children in Territories and Island Possessions.
- D. Delinquency Division, Child Welfare Division, and Division of Statistical Research: Consultation with Bureau of Prisons in regard to the administration of the Federal Juvenile-Delinquency Act and the National Training School for Boys and cooperation in compiling statistics of Federal juvenile offenders.
- E. All divisions: Review of proposed projects relating to the health and welfare of children; general interest in nursery-school, parent-education, school-lunch, and recreation projects.
- F. Industrial Division: Matters relating to maritime child labor.

Relationships With State Agencies

The Children's Bureau gives advisory and consultation service, including review of proposed legislation and cooperation in special studies on request, to State administrative agencies and organizations concerned with the health and welfare of children and carries out studies in cooperation with State agencies. The Children's Bureau has sponsored each year since 1936 the May Day — Child Health Day celebration, under Presidential proclamation, in which State and local health and educational agencies join.

The Bureau's direct administrative relationships under the Social Security Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act are shown in the accompanying chart.

RELATIONS OF THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU WITH STATE AGENCIES



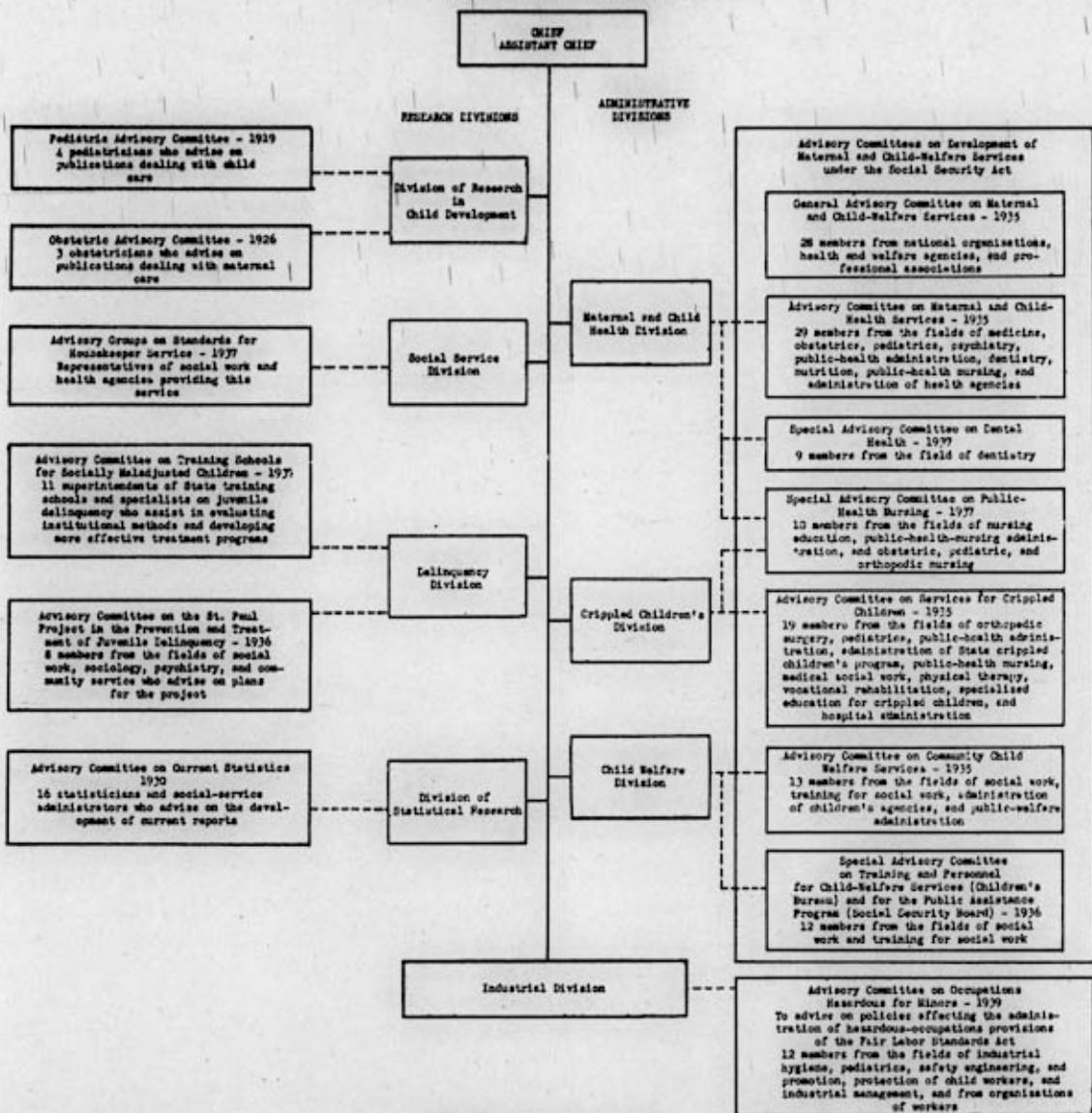
Relationships With Local Public Departments

The services of the Children's Bureau to local public departments and juvenile courts include studies of child health, labor, and welfare conditions and methods of carrying on work for children; advisory and consultation service; participation in grants-in-aid programs through State agencies; cooperation in issuing employment certificates under the Fair Labor Standards Act through arrangements made with State agencies; collection of current statistics of health and welfare services through cooperative arrangements in which private agencies participate; and collection of juvenile-court statistics. The local agencies with which the Children's Bureau has relationships under grants-in-aid or child-labor administration programs include health and welfare agencies and school departments.

Relationships With Private Agencies, National, State, and Local

The Children's Bureau maintains relationships with all the major national agencies concerned with the health and welfare of children, including labor and farm organizations, men's and women's organizations, medical, public-health-nursing, and social-work organizations, professional and scientific societies, and specialized child-health, maternal-welfare, and child-welfare organizations. It also cooperates with many State-wide and local private agencies. Officials of many of these organizations serve on advisory committees to the Children's Bureau, shown in the accompanying chart. Information is exchanged, joint projects are undertaken, and advice and assistance in the development of programs are given and received.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES OF THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU
 with date of original appointment



COORDINATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

Consultants from Federal agencies are frequently invited to sit with these committees

CONFERENCE OF STATE OFFICIALS

Since 1935 the State and Territorial Health Officers have met annually with the Children's Bureau to advise on the development of the Federal-State program for maternal and child-health services and services for crippled children

In December 1939 the State and Territorial Public-Welfare Administrators will meet in conference with the Children's Bureau to advise on the development of the Federal-State program for child-welfare services and services for crippled children

Relationships With International Organizations

Continuing relationships are maintained by the Children's Bureau with the International Labor Organization and with the Health Organization and the Advisory Committee on Social Questions of the League of Nations (a member of the Children's Bureau staff is a member of this committee); the International American Institute for the Protection of Childhood (the Chief of the Children's Bureau is a member of the Council of the Institute); the Pan American Child Congresses (the Children's Bureau, with the cooperation of the Public Health Service and the Office of Education, is responsible for organizing United States participation in these congresses); the Pan American Union; the Pan American Sanitary Bureau; and other international organizations.

Relationships With Individual Citizens

The most important single aspect of the work of the Children's Bureau is what it stands for in the minds of individual citizens, especially parents. In a very special way it is their Bureau. Its chief contacts with individuals are the following: (1) Popular bulletins for parents, including Prenatal Care, Infant Care, The Child From One to Six, Child Management, Are You Training Your Child To Be Happy, and Guiding the Adolescent; also folders and leaflets; (2) reports of studies and technical bulletins on subjects relating to child employment and to the health and welfare of mothers and children; (3) individual correspondence; (4) radio talks; and (5) exhibits.

In the fiscal year 1939, 1,233,946 copies of the Children's Bureau popular bulletins were distributed free of charge, and 531,356 were sold through the Superintendent of Documents. Since publication nearly 18,000,000 copies of the popular publications have been distributed free of charge and more than 5,000,000 have been sold.

In the fiscal year 1939 nearly 325,000 letters were received, an increase of 24 percent over the previous year.

Fifty-seven radio talks were given, including the weekly talks over the National Broadcasting Company's blue network under the title "The Child Grows Up," and special talks over the Columbia and Mutual Broadcasting Systems.

There is an extensive and increasing demand for exhibit material for use at international, National, State, and local conferences. New exhibits and posters are prepared each year within the limits of very meager resources for this work and are available for use thereafter. Recently prepared exhibits deal with the health of the preschool child, reduction of maternal and infant mortality, nutrition, and the general program of the Children's Bureau. Posters for May Day—Child Health Day, posters on posture standards and on the nutritional needs of expectant mothers are available for distribution, also maps and charts showing maternal and infant mortality rates and birth rates.

Possibilities of Strengthening the Cooperative Relationships
of the Children's Bureau

With reference to Federal activities, the opportunity to develop the relationships of the Children's Bureau with other Federal agencies would seem to lie in (1) continuing and strengthening direct, first-hand cooperation on specific projects, such as further development of uniform policies in the administration of grants-in-aid to the States; (2) increasing general cooperation through departmental and interdepartmental committees, of which the Interdepartmental Committee To Coordinate Health and Welfare Activities is an outstanding example; (3) developing joint

advisory committees and councils dealing with subjects of common interest to the Children's Bureau and one or more other Federal organizations; and (4) holding joint sessions with executives of cooperating State departments in which the Children's Bureau and one or more other Federal agencies participate. A joint council of Federal agencies has been proposed in connection with the National Health Bill. A committee appointed jointly by the Secretary of Labor and the Social Security Board serves as the special advisory committee on training and personnel for child-welfare services (Children's Bureau) and for the public-assistance program (Social Security Board). Joint sessions of the Public Health Service and the Children's Bureau with the State and Territorial Health Officers have been developed.

With reference to State and local activities opportunities for fuller cooperation await increases in the Bureau's appropriations for research and advisory service, for grants-in-aid, and for reimbursement to State agencies assisting, under Federal and State agreements, in the administration of the child-labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
CHILDREN'S BUREAU
WASHINGTON

January 25, 1940.

70

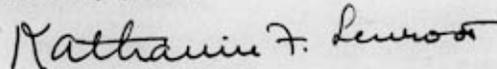


Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

May I express my very deep appreciation of all that you did to make the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy a success. The arrangements at the White House for Friday evening were perfect and all of the guests were so enthusiastic about the reception and the White House session. Your address Saturday morning and the newspaper publicity which it received helped a great deal to fix the general emphasis and tone of the Conference in the right direction. I hope that the Follow-Up Program will develop in a way that will fully justify your great contribution to the Conference and the President's splendid participation and backing, without which of course it would not have been possible to proceed. I have heard the most enthusiastic comments about the President's address. Will you please extend to him my heartfelt thanks.

Sincerely yours,



Katharine F. Lenroot
Chief.

70

June 29, 1940

Dear Miss Lenroot:

I spoke to the President and he says anything which troubles Harriet Elliott she can bring up at the meetings. They have them weekly.

They have ironed out several difficulties and if she feels anyone is uncooperative or in any way holding back, she can just talk it over with the President. He is more than willing and most interested. Though some may feel that things have gone slowly, He thinks the work is going on well.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Katharine Lenroot
Children's Bureau
Washington, D.C.

December 10, 1940

70

Dear Miss Lenroot:

I inquired from both Secretary Stimson and the President and I learn that the Red Cross is only going to be used in the way it always has been used. All the other bureaus will be expected to function. Of course, I know the work under the Social Security Board will mean that there is less for the Red Cross to undertake as emergency work than ever before, but this ought to be greeted with joy by the Red Cross.

Let me know if there is anything special which comes up and in which I can be of help.

Very sincerely yours,

Miss Katharine F. Lenroot
Children's Bureau
Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

ds

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
CHILDREN'S BUREAU
WASHINGTON

October 26, 1940.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
20 E. Eleventh Street,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

It has just been brought to my attention that a plan is being considered by the War Department whereby all responsibility for so-called home-service activities for men in the military establishment would be vested in the American Red Cross. I am deeply concerned about the proposal because I feel that through the Social Security Program and other programs of the Federal Government, carried on in cooperation with the States and local communities, a foundation of public service has now been laid which was not in existence in 1917, and which could be utilized and strengthened, if necessary, to give the many different types of service that will be required to meet the social problems of the families of men in the armed forces of the country. For example, the selective service regulations already suggest that local draft boards may call upon local welfare departments for investigations as to dependency status, and the American Public Welfare Association is communicating this information to State welfare departments and suggesting that the State and local welfare agencies should be in a position to render whatever service may be required. The public ^{child} welfare services that have been developed by the States, with the aid of the Children's Bureau, especially in rural areas, afford a demonstration of skilled professional service in dealing with children's problems that can be built upon so that in the next few years I hope that no community will be without good service of this kind. I believe that an effort should be made in the next year to extend Federal appropriations so as to provide more complete coverage.

To assign responsibility for services of this kind to an agency which depends primarily upon voluntary contributions, and which is administered under non-governmental auspices and without relationship to State-wide programs of public welfare would, it seems to me, set the clock back about a generation in the general field of public welfare.

Representatives of the Children's Bureau, the Social Security Board and other agencies have been working with Miss Harriet Elliott and her assistant Gay Shepperson, in various matters pertaining to health and welfare in the defense program, as you know. The American Public Welfare

Association has also kept in constant touch with developments in this field. Several people who are here today attending a meeting of an Advisory Committee, which is serving both the Social Security Board and the Children's Bureau have expressed their very great concern about the proposal that responsibility be placed in the American Red Cross, and I am sure there would be definite feeling in many quarters that this was an unfortunate step.

We realize the importance of utilizing volunteer service to the greatest possible extent. There are many ways in which volunteers can usefully supplement a social service program, but in order to be effective the program must be under professional direction and administration.

I am venturing to call the matter to your attention because of your very great interest both in citizen participation and in the strengthening and extension of public services which have been established, particularly since 1935. I hope that no decision will be made in this matter until there has been an opportunity to canvass it from all points of view.

Sincerely yours,

Katharine F. Lenroot

Katharine F. Lenroot
Chief.

PLP

October 27, 1941

70

Dear Miss Lenroot:

I was very much interested to learn of the efforts being made by the Children's Bureau to provide day care for children, particularly those whose mothers are employed. There is a great need, at this time, for a service of this type and I hope the joint planning board which the Bureau has organized will be successful in working out a plan for immediate action. I will be glad to use the data you sent me in my column.

Very sincerely yours,

Miss Katharine F. Lenroot, Chief
Children's Bureau, Dept. of Labor
Washington, D. C.

PLP/HY

colun

4

10

December 24, 1941

Dear Miss Lenroot:

Mrs. Roosevelt asks me to tell you that she gave your letter of December 5 with its enclosure to the President.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to
Mrs. Roosevelt

Miss Katharine F. Lenroot
Children's Bureau
Department of Labor
Washington, D.C.

0

HAROLD D. SMITH

RETURN TO MRS. ROOSEVELT

(The President has seen)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
CHILDREN'S BUREAU
WASHINGTON

December 5, 1941.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
Office of Civilian Defense
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I am venturing to write you with reference to the problems of the Children's Bureau relating to increased staff to meet urgent defense needs. Our regional consultant staff under the Social Security Act is called upon for a great deal of service in relation to developing plans by which State agencies of health and welfare may be able to develop special services in certain defense communities.

While we are looking forward with great anticipation to the contribution to the maternal and child welfare program which can be made by volunteers, there must be a foundation of professional service in order that volunteers can be trained and supervised. Such a foundation is entirely lacking or gravely inadequate in many defense communities.

The Children's Bureau has had no increased funds of any kind for defense activities. For the 1943 budget we requested an increase of \$147,640 for defense activities under the Social Security Act. The Bureau of the Budget allowed \$13,020 for this purpose. The Secretary of Labor has addressed a letter to the Director of the Budget requesting restoration of \$83,440, making a total increase for defense activities under the Social Security Program of \$96,460.

I have today had a long conference with the Assistant Director of the Budget concerning this request. He is giving it serious consideration and has said that he probably would have to take the item up with the President. If it would be possible for you to mention to the President the needs of the Children's Bureau for this service it would be greatly appreciated.

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a memorandum to the Director of the Budget containing illustrations of community situations and of the service of Children's Bureau regional consultants.

Sincerely yours,

Katharine F. Lenroot

Katharine F. Lenroot

Chief.

KFL ngc
INCB. *Sincerely appreciated your recent reference to defense problems in "My Day" KFL.*

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To the President

*12/20/41
T. S. G. G. G.*

DEC 20 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. ROOSEVELT:

Subject: Increase in the 1943 Budget allowance
for the Children's Bureau.

In connection with the request of the Secretary of Labor for restoration of \$83,440 in the 1943 Budget estimates for the Children's Bureau, made the subject of the attached memorandum of Miss Lenroot dated December 5, 1941, the allowance for the Children's Bureau has now been increased by \$25,000 to be used for additional consultants in the field of maternal and child health and child welfare.

The Secretary of Labor was advised of the additional allowance for the Children's Bureau on December 10, 1941.

[Signature]
Director

70

January 12, 1942

Dear Miss Lenroot:

I left your memorandum on Saturday with Mr. McNutt, after talking with him and Mr. Smith of the Bureau of the Budget, because he has a fund out of which he can allot you what you need. They both seemed to feel that this is a need which has to be met, so I think you will have no difficulty.

Very sincerely yours,

Miss Katherine Lenroot
Children's Bureau
Washington, D.C.

o

This copy to Miss Keliher 1-2-43

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
CHILDREN'S BUREAU
WASHINGTON

December 29, 1942

*Send to Miss Keliher
Add to Thompson file*

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I have Miss Thompson's letter of December 23 referring to Miss Keliher's letter concerning Lanham Act funds and the day care program. I am very glad to give you briefly a picture of the situation as I see it and I would be very happy if I might have a chance to talk with you in the near future about the day care situation and the responsibility of various Federal agencies with reference to the program.

You may have had direct reports from Mrs. Kerr or Dr. Langdon with reference to the situation presented by the liquidation of W.P.A. as it affects the nursery school program. In recent conferences with Dr. Langdon and in accordance with information being sent out by the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services after consultation with the Federal Works Agency, inquirers are being advised that so far as possible Lanham Act applications for assisting local communities in financing work now being carried on by the W.P.A. nursery schools will be encouraged and action on these applications will be speeded up. There are serious difficulties in many places with reference to the use of Lanham Act funds because of the provision of the Lanham Act which requires that there be a showing that local financing would result in the imposition of an increased excessive tax burden or an unusual or excessive increase in the debt limit of the taxing or borrowing authority. Mrs. Kerr stated in a speech in New York City about two months ago that in her opinion New York City would not be eligible for Lanham Act funds.

In the meantime State plans are being developed and approved under the allotment of \$400,000 from Emergency Funds to the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services for State and local planning and administration and for supplementing the staff of Federal agencies giving advisory service. Welfare plans are recommended for approval by the Children's Bureau and education plans by the Office of Education, and field consultation with the State agencies is given by field staffs from the Children's Bureau and the Office of Education. The two agencies are working very closely together and had a most profitable joint staff meeting the

first week in December. To date eight plans submitted by State welfare departments and seven submitted by State education departments have been approved, and plans are well under way in a number of other States.

It is definitely indicated, however, that a much broader and more flexible basis for Federal financial assistance in meeting needs promptly is necessary. For various reasons, including financial limitations, the Lenham Act is not appropriate for the whole job. The Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services and the War Manpower Commission are now working on a plan for early submission to the Bureau of the Budget which would involve a substantially increased allotment which would be available for both administration and operations, the funds to be made available to State agencies on approval of plans by the Children's Bureau and the Office of Education, and the two agencies authorized to provide direct service to local communities in cooperation with State agencies pending the full development of State resources. If this allotment can be secured it should be possible to go forward very promptly with effective service and to utilize the experience and resources built up under the W.P.A. program as an integral part of broad community plans.

We are, of course, emphasizing the importance of a wide variety of leisure-time activities for children of school age as well as before and after school care for such children, and care of children of preschool age.

If you would have time to give me the opportunity of talking with you some day about the program I should greatly appreciate it.

Sincerely yours,

Katharine F. Lenroot

Katharine F. Lenroot,
Chief

January 11, 1943

70

Dear Miss Lenroot:

Mrs. Roosevelt asks me to thank you for your letter of January 6th and for the papers you enclosed. Mrs. Roosevelt will give this material to the President.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to
Mrs. Roosevelt

Miss Katharine F. Lenroot
U.S. Department of Labor
Children's Bureau
Washington, D. C.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
CHILDREN'S BUREAU
WASHINGTON

January 6, 1942.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

You will recall that I spoke to you the other day about the day care program and the plans that were being developed by the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services in cooperation with the Children's Bureau and the Office of Education. I am enclosing herewith a copy of the recommendations of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services to the War Manpower Commission. I hope that the War Manpower Commission will take action on these recommendations today and so give their endorsement to these policies to the Bureau of the Budget. Under this program funds would be made available to State agencies on approval of plans by the Children's Bureau and the Office of Education.

If funds could be obtained under such a program I believe that the foundations already laid through grants from existing emergency funds for planning and administration could quickly be built upon to afford an effective program of service that would be related to other children's services in the States and localities. The situation has recently become complicated by a letter from General Fleming dated December 26, 1942, making Lanham Act funds available on the basis of a 100% Federal contribution except for fees, and War Public Services Letter No. 8 dated December 18, 1942 which outlines the types of assistance which may be given through Lanham Act funds. These are so broad as to involve services for which the Children's Bureau is responsible under the Social Security Act, as well as services now being carried on in the schools for whose development the Office of Education is responsible. Under this letter there would be serious duplication of services and virtual nullification of the effectiveness of Federal and State planning initiated and carried out under instructions contained in the President's letter of August 28, 1942 to the Director of Defense Health and Welfare Services.

The matter will have to be settled by the Bureau of the Budget and probably will have to reach the President before it is finally settled.

If you desire more detail in regard to any aspect of the problem I shall be glad to furnish it. You might be interested in the enclosed report of progress as of December 10, 1942.

Sincerely yours,

Katharine F. Lenroot

Katharine F. Lenroot
Chief.

Encl.