

## Governor Harry H. Woodring, Correspondence Files, Box 16

### Section 27, Pages 781 - 810

These folders contain correspondence state agency files and subject files from the Governor Woodring collection. Some subjects included are the American Legion, American Red Cross, American-War Mothers, Betsy Ross Corps, Boy Scouts, Child Welfare, and Coal.

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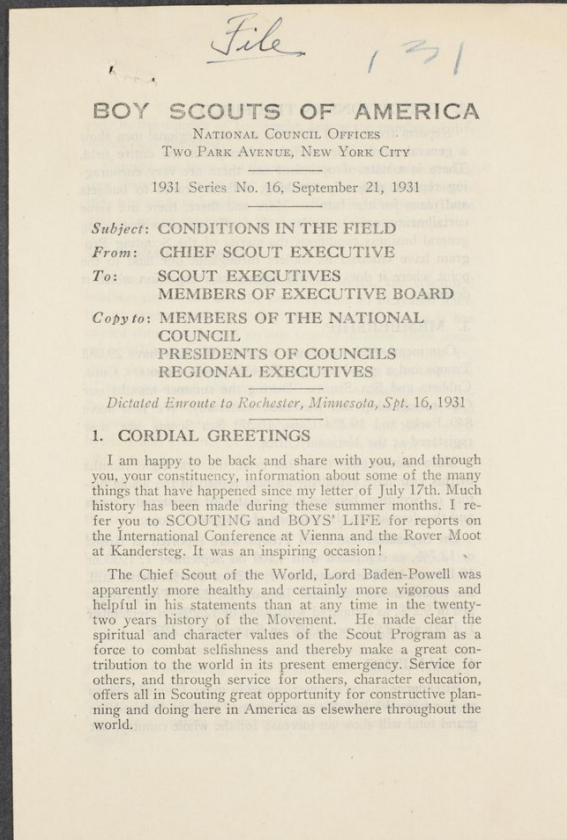
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### 2. CONDITIONS IN THE FIELD

Reports from Local Councils and our Regional men show a general wholesome condition throughout the entire field. There is a note of optimism and there are very encouraging reports, generally speaking, with reference to budgets and plans for the future. Here and there, there are some curtailments, some reductions in staff, but notwithstanding general business conditions the merits of the Scouting Program have vitalized its leaders throughout our land to the point where it does and will secure the recognition which it deserves.

### 3. MEMBERSHIP

Our membership continues to grow. We now have 29,083 Troops and a grand total of 893,435 Scouts, Scouters, Cubs, Cubbers and Sea Scouts. During the summer months our Cub membership has increased materially. We now have 849 Packs and 19,324 Cubs. 10,371 Sea Scouts are now registered at the National Office.

More encouraging than this even, the first eight months of this year have established a new record in the whole history of Scouting, because of the status of registered Troops and the decrease in the number of dropped Troops.

On September 1st 3,510 Troops were reported as lapsed or 12.7%, as compared with 4,109 on September 1, 1930 or 15.1%, or 3,759 on September 1, 1929 or 14.4%. Better still, the report shows that since January 1st 2,603 Troops dropped or 9.2%, as compared with 3,344 or 12.2% on September 1, 1930, and 2,937, or 10.9% on September 1, 1929.

### 4. CAMPING

Attendance at our summer camps in many Councils shows an increase. While full reports are not in, it is believed the grand total will show an increase for the whole country, not

only in the number of boy weeks, but in the number of different boys attending.

Happily, we have had fewer accidents and fewer drownings than ever before and apparently the program of activities was more in keeping with the Scouting Program. There was a marked increase in the number of Troop Camps.

### 5. WORLD CRISIS

In our country as throughout the world, the continued business depression and the prediction of an increased number of unemployed is causing grave concern just as it has caused considerable and serious trouble in some other countries. While here in America our democracy has thus far stood the test in that there is relatively very little evidence of radicalism and abundant evidence of a determination on the part of everyone to reduce to a minimum distress and suffering, it is natural there should be here and there, some hysteria and evidence of lack of wisdom on the part of some who give utterance to their opinions in the public press.

It is most heartening to note the enthusiasm and intelligence shown, generally speaking, by communities, states and the nation in planning to deal with the problem we will face this winter. Since my return I have participated in many conferences and with the help of the staff gained much information as to our own condition as well as to conditions affecting other organizations and the plans that are being developed throughout the country.

In my opinion there will be abundant evidence that the national, state, and local leaders will firmly support a program for maintaining public health and character building agencies so as to avoid any backward steps. Here and there, there may be exceptions and as they develop we will be very happy to cooperate in giving such help as we can. Let us know!



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### 6. COMMUNITY CHESTS

The Robert W. Kelso article, "Character Last," released to the field by Mr. Schuck early in the summer, as per copy herewith, seems to have struck a responsive chord. Thousands of copies have been distributed. Other copies are available at cost for those who wish them.

At a recent conference of the national leaders of a number of the different character building agencies, together with representatives from the National Community Chest Organization and the National Council of Social Agencies, it was developed that it would be very helpful if in local communities, especially where there are Community Chests or Community Funds, the leaders of the character, health and similar organizations would get together in cooperative efforts with the Community Chest or Community Fund Officials in order that the need of maintaining local work might be presented to the public as effectively as possible. We should all work together instead of seeking any special advantage for our own organization to the possible disadvantage of others. The very cream of the citizenship of the communities is already enrolled for active service in existing agencies, and their cooperation is essential to any program which may be developed for dealing adequately with the present emergency.

### 7. SERVICE OPPORTUNITIES

The Boy Scouts of America opens up its fall and winter season in a very strong position, because of its present status and past record, of doing its full share in the program that is being developed to deal constructively with the present situation. We are fully three times as large and strong as we were on the eve of the great war, and how thrilling are the pages of the practical service rendered by Scouts during that unfortunate period in our history!

We have offered our services nationally to Mr. Walter S. Gifford, Chairman of the President's Emergency Relief Committee, and it is recommended that in each Local Council prompt steps be taken to offer the services of the Scout Organization for such help as may be given to the local re-

presentatives of this committee, or such committees as may be organized. Undoubtedly a large proportion of the 230,000 men who are registered with us as Scouters will be on the firing line in the effort that will be made this winter through the local, state, and national special committees.

Scouts, of course, will not actually solicit or collect money but they can do many other things. Our Executives are so well informed as to our policies and are so experienced for the most part as to be able to develop in conference with the local committees ways and means whereby Scouts can share actively in the responsibilities of the different local groups. It may be through distributing printed matter, maintaining uniformed messenger service on some schedule that will not interfere with school work, organizing efforts for the collection and distribution of food and clothes, gathering statistics or doing many other things which experience has shown adolescent boys are capable of doing if given the opportunity. In all these plans we should be conscious of the character values that are given to the boy in being of service. As never before we should seek opportunities which will be for the good of the boy, as well as the Scout Movement and to dramatize the educational values of our service as a character-building organization. Efforts should be made to have as many boys in uniform in service as possible on a basis which will give a sustained, planned program for each week and each month during the fall and winter months.

### 8. DRAMATIZE!

Pending the development of programs for Council-wide activities involving the use of Scouts in a way that dramatizes the values of the Scout Movement to the Scouts and to the Community, Troop activities should be intensified. Every opportunity should be created for hikes, camping and outdoor activities. Inter-Troop visitations should be encouraged. District and Council-wide rallies, demonstrations, exhibitions and the like should be programmed. It should be a year of great activity!

It is recommended that in every Local Council consideration be given to the development of plans for encouraging older boys to carry on their educational work so as not to

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add to the army of unemployed. Great care should be exercised in planning service opportunities for Scouts so as to avoid having Scouts do those things for which a wage would ordinarily be paid.

### 9. VOLUNTEERS

In order to meet the need of this special program of activities it may be necessary in some communities to supplement the professional staff by appealing to the Scout Commissioners, District Commissioners and other commissioned officers for added service. Indeed, it may be wise in some communities to develop a special staff of volunteer officers to help carry on this program. It is believed that within the leadership of Scouting in every community there are men willing and resourceful enough to cope effectively with this situation and render a worthwhile service.

### 10. HOLD TROOPS!

It is recommended that each Local Council through organized effort develop definite plans to insure that no Troop is disbanded because of the unemployment of the Scoutmaster or other special conditions brought on by the present emergency. Through organized effort, utilizing the Troop Committees, plans should be developed for seeing to it that in each Troop no boy drops out of Scouting because of the current situation. Each Troop should look after its own membership. Each Troop should organize within its own membership a special program and maintain its membership, Troop participation, and service to the institution with which it is connected and to the community. Boys who have difficulty in securing the Uniform should be helped with opportunities to earn the money. Every effort should be made to increase the number of boys who are correctly uniformed and available for service in carrying out this program. To give Scouts an opportunity to feel that they are

making a contribution by their services will be helpful to them, to their Troop, to their Local Council, to the Scout Movement, but more important, to the community, the state and the nation.

For its effect upon the community as well as the Scouts themselves, it is suggested that plans be developed whereby every Troop make some modest contribution to the special funds which will undoubtedly be raised in every community. In those cases where there is a Troop Budget, this can easily be done by appropriation from the Troop Welfare Fund. In other words, it can be done by giving each boy an opportunity to bring a modest sum to be used for that purpose. It would be splendid if we could say that in each community Scouts have not only rendered service but actually contributed to relief funds.

### 11. HIGH APPRAISAL

Scouting has earned a high place in the esteem and indeed the affection of the people of America. President Hoover's splendid characterization, the high appraisal by the Governors of our States, and our leaders in the field of education and religious and business life in America, and our twenty-one years record of accomplishment present to you and to me and all who are members of this great organization a challenge such as we have never had before.

I believe that we can make the Scout spirit and practical service which Scouts will render felt in every community. We can "SMILE AND DO," and perhaps inspire others to "DO" and thus further demonstrate not only the value of Scouting but of the great democracy of which we are a part. Why not help bury the "depression complex" wherever we can?

### 12. ORGANIZE!

Please bring the contents of this letter to the attention of your President and members of your Executive Committee to the end that leadership may be given to organizing

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an effective program within your Council. We have before us a great opportunity not only to vitalize interest in Scouting but to do our share in a program of service for others.

Sincerely and cordially yours,

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

*James E. West*

Chief Scout Executive.

P.S.—As a special service will you make available to me suggestions for the further development of this program and from time to time report on programs that have been developed in your community? In this way we will be supplied with material to release to other Councils and thus stimulate more effective and intelligent service to the community, state and nation. Please answer this communication stating frankly the situation as you see it in your community and outlining what you will undertake to do about developing a program of activities along the lines suggested.

JAMES E. WEST.

### Character Last

By ROBERT W. KELSO

Reprinted from THE SURVEY of June 15, 1931

"MR. CHAIRMAN, I move that the appropriations out of the Community Chest to the character-building agencies this year be cut 50 per cent." It is the voice of George F. Babbitt as he sits on the board of directors of most any community chest in the United States in this year of 1931. He is earnest about this; he means it. He cannot walk from his banking office to the public garage without being accosted by a half dozen human wrecks wanting ten cents for a cup of coffee. He cannot get through the morning's appointments without some dear lady or a delegation of them wanting \$1000, \$5000, \$10,000 for their soup kitchen. As his limousine noses through the traffic toward his country estate, he looks upward at the stately building of the Y. M. C. A., undeniably costly, looking more like a private club than a community service. He reads in his afternoon paper that the Scouts are having their big circus tonight; and his mind drifts back for a fleeting moment to the demand of the family welfare society that the community chest do something about their \$50,000 deficit.

Now Babbitt has seized hold of a real idea when he suggested that 50 per cent cut. Why build character when stomachs are empty? Of course we should not scrap the whole works—that is not what we mean; but let's just bank the boilers, cut the pay of the staff 10 per cent, fire the supernumeraries and let the character-building plant stand at half-shift until times pick up and business is busy enough to give its workers something to eat.

Babbitt is supported in this point of view by a goodly share of our population; and yet these people, Babbitts and others, are seeing this problem of social distress in a perspective so lop-sided as to contain no real place for the future. Theirs is a counsel of today that is destructive of tomorrow. They are laboring under what might be called the paunch fallacy. There are things worse than hunger in our riddle of social progress. Fate, or shaky credit, or distrust or whatever it was, had already taken the inflation out of stocks. The consequent flatness of the pay-slip is now taking the inflation out of our American standard of living. The flood of social consequences which followed the giving way of business credit in the fall of 1929 is still rising in this spring of 1931, and will continue to rise for another year, regardless of what might happen in business.

What are these social consequences? The most obvious result the social worker thinks of is family breakage, started by loss of income and hastened by sickness, delinquency, desertion and general unhappiness. The business world is familiar with long tabulations of estimated loss in market volume with the decline in production; with bank failures; the passing of dividends; the slump of stock values and the like. To them it is a problem of money; but from the social angle money is only a medium of exchange. If human relations cannot be kept sweet, if the protection necessary to

child life through wholesome home surroundings cannot be maintained, society cannot go forward; and a society that does not go forward inevitably goes backward. The problem comes back ever and again to that assertion of Emerson's, that the chief product of a community is not its exports, its manufactured goods, its wealth, but rather the kind of people it turns out.

Now Babbitt and his friends would be inclined to agree with this as a good working principle; but they say, this is an emergency. In fact it is an emergency, calling for exactly the opposite treatment from that which the business man is apt to advocate. The superficial cure is food, clothing and shelter. The fundamental cure is to be found in a constructive program in which character-building services are paramount.

Suppose we thumb through the face cards in the emergency relief list of any city in the United States this spring and pick out a case or two. Here is one of a man, his wife and six children. This man is an able workman. He is forty years old. His name has never appeared before on any social agency's records; and aside from a little friendly help from the neighbors at times of the wife's lying-in, the family has been fully independent. They are a part of the solid backbone of the nation.

A RELIEF committee worker finds that this man has been out of a job for nearly a year. He owns part of his home and would have some savings, but he has been out of work so long that the savings have disappeared and the home is foreclosed. For six weeks the father and mother have been living on a kind of soup made out of the parings of potatoes and apples, with such other trimmings as they could get together. What little solid food they had was given to the children. Now the bottom has dropped out of the world for them; and the man and his wife are worried. While he is being interviewed at the emergency office, he apparently becomes insane. So far as superficial examination can determine it, he has lost his reason through the haunting worry of his predicament. What he and his wife and children have been through has been too much for him.

Now that might be tragedy enough; but the wife is sick and apparently near to the husband's condition. The children in this case are still young. The one who could work has no job. From the angle of social work, this man might be lost and his wife come to a premature death; but the effect of all this experience upon the children is the circumstance that calls for most serious attention. They are out on the street—they are barefoot. They have to hunt around like young animals to supplement the little food they have at home. There is no one to look after them.

They have become members of a band that numbers some thousands in every large metropolitan area this spring, of persons under eighteen years of age who have no work; who have no interest but the feeding of their stomachs; and no

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rational way of spending the large amount of unoccupied time which has to be put in.

It would be the height of folly for the public to assume that upon the return of better times these children will fit back into their own niche in daily life, or will indeed readjust to it in any rational manner. Being young, they are idealists; they are full of visions of one kind or another, without the hard common sense that is necessary to keep both feet on the ground. Young as they are, they become anarchists or communists, or followers of strange cults that are out of harmony with our conception of stable government and right living. They have been through an experience that is a true catabasis, falling down from the mental attitude in which they are willing to accept our principles of conduct and standards of living and labor, to a state of mental confusion in which they are inclined to say, "Away with the industrial system! Away with government! Down with the rich! The world belongs to the proletariat!" And at this low level they suddenly find that they have friends.

THESE young people are now legion in the United States. In any large city with say 25,000 families destitute through unemployment, there will be found not less than 10,000 of these truly homeless young Americans, getting themselves ready, through our process of community neglect, to oppose and it may be to overturn the foundations of our democracy. It is a dour picture but not overdrawn, for to these homeless children are to be added thousands more not yet upon the streets, who see their father come home nightly without having found a job, and hear him curse mankind in general and an order of things in particular, that lets some folks wear furs and ride in limousines, while he and his children, without fault of their own, are at the verge of begging for bread. However mistaken he may be in his home-made philosophy, it appeals to the children. It fits in with the gnawing in their stomachs—they get his idea and they cherish it. No precept handed down from the pulpit nor book learning expounded from the classroom has the vigorous monosyllabic punch that dad's Anglo Saxon phrases carry at the home-coming.

With this picture in mind, let's return to Babbitt and his friends. They think that the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the neighborhood house, the boys' club, the playground association, the twilight league, the Scouts, should get only 50 per cent of their ordinary budgets; the other 50 per cent to go to the relief of the poor. They know, and so do all professional social workers, that alms would not put this family and the thousands like it, back on their feet. The utmost that can be expected is to stay the pangs of hunger and procure some clothing and shelter. From the point of view of social engineering, material relief is only the most superficial stage of the social service which must sooner or later be rendered to such families. Intelligent family relief begins at once to study the social difficulties of the family. What can be done to get it back to respectable self-support?

And no sooner has the family relief visitor discovered these difficulties and devised a plan to meet them, than she comes face to face with the need of character-building agencies. The older girl needs friendly protection quickly. It can be had through the Scouts or the Y. W. C. A., or the parish association, or the neighborhood house; but it cannot be had through a soup kitchen. The boy who is now with the gang, might come through without damage if the Big Brother Association had a real chance at him, or he could have some show with the Scouts, or if some of his evenings could be spent at the boys' club; but he cannot find such help anywhere in a basket of provender left at the front door.

If a couple of the boys in any one of these broken families show up in juvenile court, the judge, however lenient, is only human. He cannot make something out of nothing. He could send the boys to a reformatory, or a training school, or a jail, or a prison; but he is not willing to do that. He knows that that is the road downward and not upward, if you are going to save the boy for citizenship. He may do his best by putting the boys on probation, and then the probation officer has the same problem that the family case worker had before him. Where are the character-building agencies; the camp and the club, the Scout group, the playground, the neighborhood house band, or the baseball league that can step in and interest the lads in competition with the corner gang?

These children are not enemies of society; they are social rejects, that are only in a way of becoming the enemies of society, thanks to society itself, headed by the able mind of Babbitt and company. With one boy in every one hundred carrying a record of delinquency in these days without the inducements of present unemployment, idleness and home privation, there has never been a time in the life of the American people when skillfully organized leisure-time activities of a character-building nature were more necessary. Viewed in any reasonable light they are not merely the things that we the people would like to do for likely young boys and girls—they are the things we have to do if our social structure is to survive the furious strains of industrial depression.

It is to be admitted that the people of the United States, chief builders of the new city, are no further along than the ABC stages of their character-building program. Organizations compete with each other in parallel effort. Societies originating out of denominational interests find a need for rapid expansion on a civic basis. Progress in zoning and city planning gets out of tune with the development of the law of property on the one hand and the growth of public education on the other. The Y. M. C. A., a development which uses the club and an institutional plant as its central factor, finds itself putting most of its dollar into bricks and mortar, while Scouting—a new philosophy of the out-of-doors—devoted to keeping and holding the imagination of youth for character-building processes, spreads like wildfire and is in danger of sapping from the Young Men's Christian Association its civic values, leaving only the Christianity.

BUT these are days of rapid growth in the form and relationship of leisure-time activities. The Ys are getting together. More and more they are taking a young person's view of youth; more and more the public educational system steps out to meet the cooperating hand of park and playground associations, settlements and the Scouts. It is a time of rapid change.

About 80 per cent of the community chests in the United States will conduct drives next fall for the support of their member agencies. The deficits of the relief agencies will be heavy and their demand for more money will be great. The principal plea, feeling its way along the line of least selling resistance, will be for charity to the destitute; but this fall more than ever before in American experience, the truest need will be for money with which to enlarge neighborhood settlement classes, Y. M. C. A. memberships, Boy and Girl Scout troops and supervised play.

Character-building is the basic service in the welfare program. The appreciation of its fundamental nature is not reached through simple emotion; it requires mental processes, of which Babbitt is fully capable but which he has not yet attained.

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February 11, 1931

Mr. H. Barnard, Director  
Interior Building  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Barnard:

I have your letter of February 5 and thank you for informing me so fully regarding the progress of the splendid work you are doing. You may be sure that I am very much interested in this matter, and I am ready to co-operate in any way I can to promote it.

With continued good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Harry H. Woodring  
Governor

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### WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILD HEALTH AND PROTECTION

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR  
INTERIOR BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

*We are  
very much  
interested &  
ready to cooperate* 1711M

February 5, 1931.

Governor Harry H. Woodring,  
Executive Office,  
Topeka, Kansas.

My dear Governor:-

Secretary Ray Lyman Wilbur, Chairman of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, has asked me to tell you more of the plans now being developed for carrying into the States the splendid results of the Conference studies. With the holding of the final session of the Conference, February 19 to 21 inclusive, when the Section devoted to Medical Service meets in Washington, the outstanding studies into every phase of the life of the child which groups of experts have made during the past year and a half, will be completed.

To place before everyone interested in children the facts determined by the Conference and the aims set forth in the Children's Charter as the rights of every child regardless of race, color, or situation, requires the organization of conferences in the States to bring together individuals and groups working with and for children.

A number of the States are already planning "follow-up" conferences. It is our hope that within the year every State, under the leadership of its Governor, and with the cooperation of its Commissioners of Welfare, of Health and of Education, with parent-teacher associations, federated clubs, social service workers, the heads of institutions and organizations serving children, may organize its own Conference on Child Health and Protection.

Many Kansas men and women cooperated in making the studies for which the Conference was called, and were delegates to the Washington meeting. Their very great interest may well be of service to you. As soon as I can I shall visit all of the States, not to suggest a plan by which the "follow-up" Conference should be organized, but rather to offer the cooperation of our Washington offices. The Conference will necessarily take a different form in the several States as demanded by the special needs of the State. I look forward to the opportunity of discussing this work with you. Assuring you of our appreciation of your interest in furthering the purpose of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, I am

Very sincerely yours,

*H. B. Woodward*  
Director.

HEB/SW.

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FRENCH STROTHER

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January 30, 1931

Honorable Ray Lyman Wilbur  
Secretary of the Interior  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wilbur:

I am in receipt of your letter of January 24 and the Children's Charter of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection. I wish to assure you that I appreciate very much your courtesy in sending to me this Charter and it shall have my careful consideration.

Thanking you, I am

Sincerely yours,

Harry H. Woodring  
Governor

## Governor Harry H. Woodring, Correspondence Files, Box 16

### WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILD HEALTH AND PROTECTION

January 24, 1931

Honorable Harry H. Woodring  
Topeka, Kansas

My dear Governor Woodring:

The White House Conference on Child Health and Protection at the conclusion of its year of study drafted a Children's Charter which embodies the rights to which every child is entitled.

It gives me much pleasure to send you under separate cover a copy of this Charter of which in a recent interview President Hoover said: "It needs to be in every household and every Government office."

May I hope that the President's further suggestion that a series of State Conferences should follow the National Conference may enlist your interest and that it may be possible for you to organize such a conference, bringing together under your leadership and in cooperation with your departments of education, public health, and welfare, every group which touches the life of the child.

With such nation-wide activity the aims embodied in The Children's Charter should, within a reasonable time, be translated into practice for the children of the nation.

Sincerely yours,

*Robert H. Taylor*  
Chairman

## Governor Harry H. Woodring, Correspondence Files, Box 16



W. HOWARD MILLINGTON  
RECORDER

DESERT OF KANSAS  
OASIS OF PITTSBURG

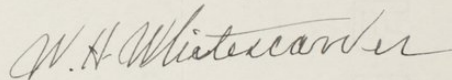
February 19, 1931

Harry H. Woodring  
Governor State of Kansas  
Topeka, Kansas

My dear Sir:

Replying to your of February 16th I am very sorry to advise that I will be unable to attend the meeting which you called for February 25th at Topeka, but however I have asked Asa Messenger who is a member of this Temple and also a Legislator of this district to represent us at this meeting.

Yours sincerely,



Potentate.

WHW:ERB

## Governor Harry H. Woodring, Correspondence Files, Box 16

KANSAS MEDICAL SOCIETY  
E. C. DUNCAN, M. D., PRESIDENT  
FREDONIA, KANSAS

Feby 18th 1931.

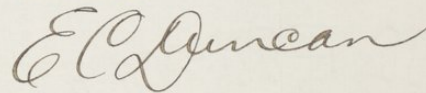
Hon. Harry Woodring, Governor,  
Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Governor Woodring:-

Your invitation to attend the meeting in Topeka  
Feby 25th to consider the organization of a  
Kansas Council on Child Health and Protection  
is accepted with pleasure. If I find it impossible  
to attend, I will see that I have a man there to  
represent the Kansas Medical Society.

This is a step in the right direction, and I can  
assure you the Kansas Medical Society will do all  
in their power to aid.

Sincerely,



ECD-n

## Governor Harry H. Woodring, Correspondence Files, Box 16

### Capper's Farmer

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

TOPEKA, KANSAS

MRS. JULIA KIENE  
EDITOR

February 19, 1931

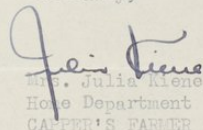
Hon. Harry H. Woodring  
Governor of Kansas  
Topeka, Kansas

Dear Governor Woodring:

It is with pleasure that I accept your invitation to attend the meeting to be held at Memorial Hall February 25th.

In my opinion this is a very logical follow-up of the White House Conference recently held in Washington, and I am only too grateful for the opportunity to lend my bit toward the development of any organization that will better our children in Kansas, especially our rural children.

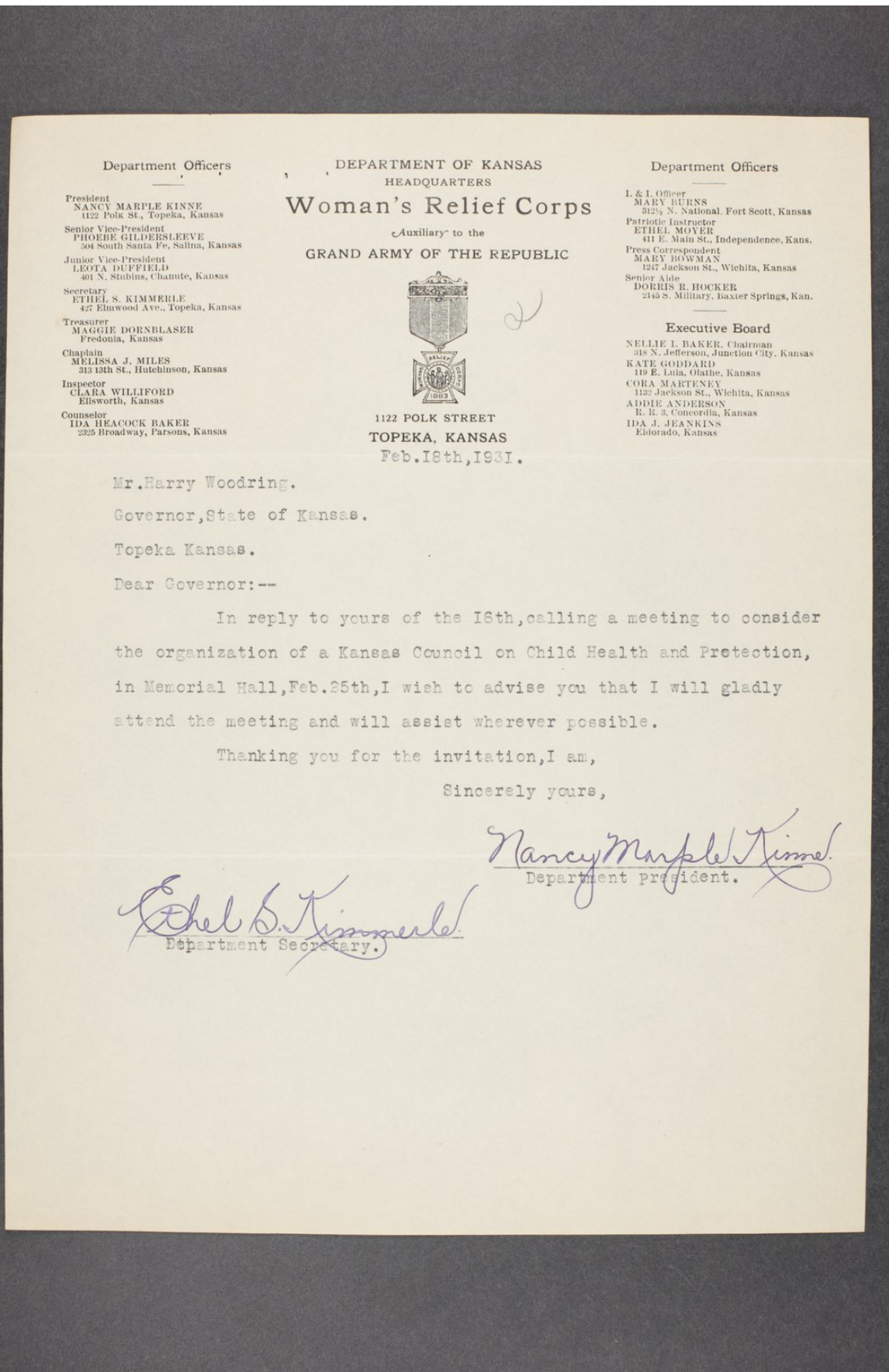
Cordially,



Mrs. Julia Kiene, Editor  
Home Department  
CAPPER'S FARMER

JK:MEK

## Governor Harry H. Woodring, Correspondence Files, Box 16



## Governor Harry H. Woodring, Correspondence Files, Box 16

PAUL H. HEINZ  
M. J. HEALY  
ALLEN MEYERS  
G. M. FINNEGAN

HEINZ, HEALY & MEYERS  
LAWYERS  
NATIONAL BANK OF TOPEKA BUILDING  
TOPEKA, KANSAS

February 19  
1931

Hon. Harry H. Woodring  
Governor of Kansas  
Topeka, Kansas

My dear Governor:

I appreciate your invitation of February 16, 1931, to attend a meeting of men and women of Kansas at Topeka on February 25, 1931, at ten o'clock a.m., to consider the organization of the Kansas Council on Child Health and Protection.

I assure you I will be very glad to attend this meeting and wish to congratulate you upon taking the initiative in this very necessary movement.

Sincerely yours,

  
M. J. HEALY.

MJH:GF



## Governor Harry H. Woodring, Correspondence Files, Box 16

1129 Lincoln St.,  
Topeka, Kansas,  
February 19, 1931

Honorable Harry H. Woodring,  
Governor of the State of Kansas,  
State House, Topeka  
Dear Governor Woodring;

I wish to thank you for granting me the permission to the meeting of February 25th. I also wish to state that my letter to you was not written as a criticism, but because I thought you were not aware of the existence of any State wide organizations among my people functioning for child welfare.

I did notice the name of Dr. Blount as one of the persons to be present, but as I knew of no State wide organization which he represents and as I did not think of him as being any more State wide than I do Mr. McFarland our representative from Shawnee County I did not mention him. I was indeed proud to see that he was named on the original list.

My interest in this, Governor Woodring is not political but is due to the fact that I want to see better Negro children in order that we might have better citizens in the future; however I do believe that the political attitude of the Negro is going to be governed largely, not by political appointments, but by some interest being shown us in matters of legislation.

Thanking you again I am a well wisher for your Success,

*(Mrs) Tracy D. Mitchell*  
Pres Kansas State P.T.A. (colored)

## Governor Harry H. Woodring, Correspondence Files, Box 16

### NATIONAL RETAIL COAL MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

RUST BUILDING · 1001 FIFTEENTH STREET · WASHINGTON, D. C.

Office of HARRY TURNER, Chairman  
PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE

700 N. Quincy Street, Topeka, Kansas

February 18, 1931.

Governor Harry H. Woodring,  
The State House,  
Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Governor Woodring:

Please accept my thanks for your invitation to represent the Kansas Women's Press Association at your conference, February 25, to consider the organization of a Kansas Council on Child Health and Protection.

I will certainly be there, because as a mother of four children this project strikes me as one of vital importance. If being something of a "veteran" in that capacity, together with fifteen years of practical newspaper experience may be of any help to you or to those who are assisting you in this undertaking, I will be very glad to serve.

Sincerely yours,

*Sue Carmody Jones.*

Assistant to Harry Turner,  
Chairman, Public Relations Committee,  
National Retail Coal Merchants' Assn.



## Governor Harry H. Woodring, Correspondence Files, Box 16

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Office of HARRY TURNER, Chairman  
PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE

700 N. Quincy Street, Topeka, Kansas

February 18, 1931.

Governor Harry H. Woodring,  
The State House,  
Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Governor Woodring:

Please accept my thanks for your in-  
vitation to represent the Kansas Wom-  
en's Press Association at your confer-  
ence, February 25, to consider the or-  
ganization of a Kansas Council on  
Child Health and Protection.

I will certainly be there, because as  
a mother of four children this pro-  
ject strikes me as one of vital impor-  
tance. If being something of a "vet-  
eran" in that capacity, together with  
fifteen years of practical newspaper ex-  
perience may be of any help to you or  
to those who are assisting you in this  
undertaking, I will be very glad to  
serve.

Sincerely yours,

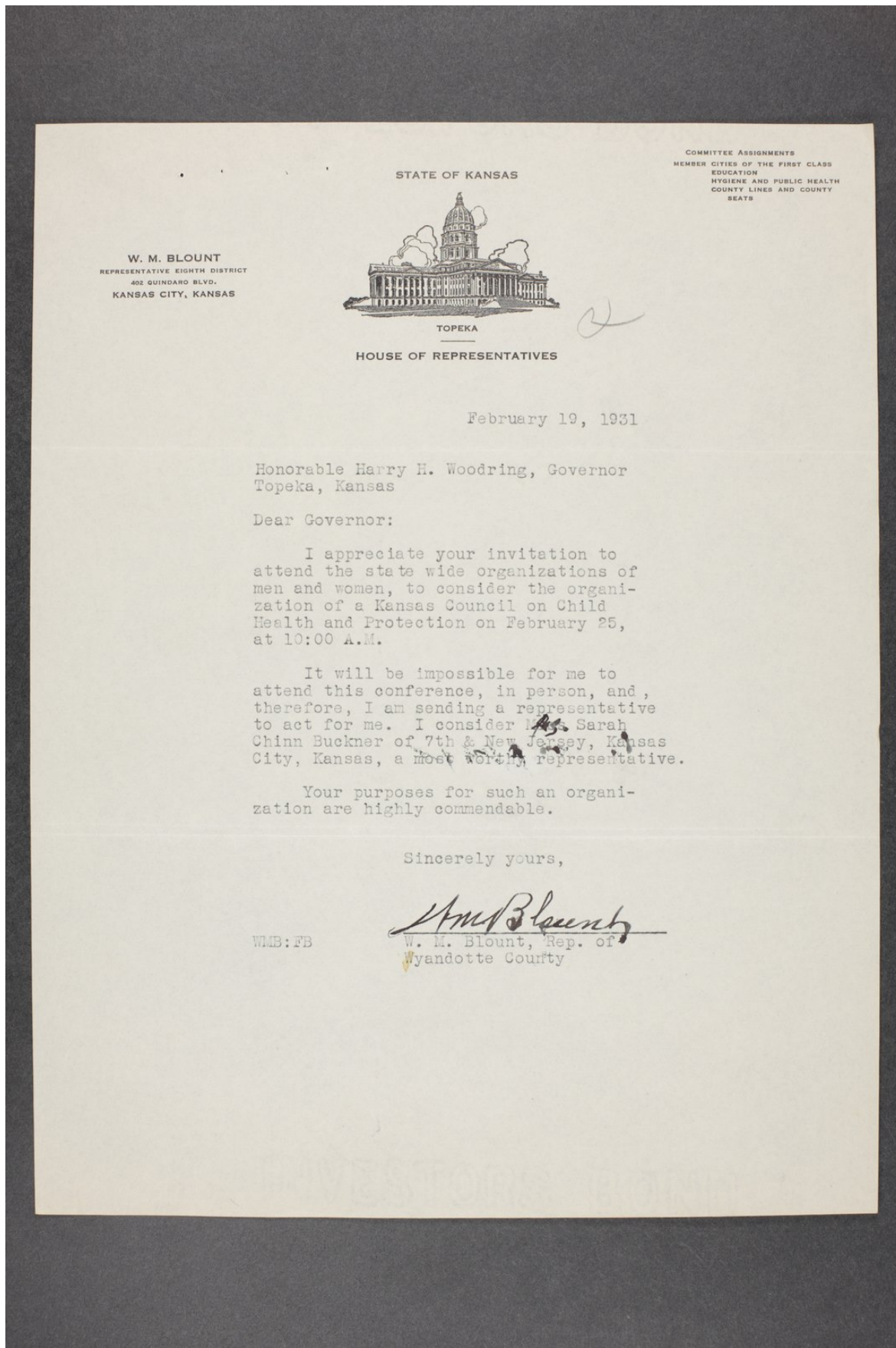
*Sue Carmody Jones.*

Assistant to Harry Turner,  
Chairman, Public Relations Committee,  
National Retail Coal Merchants' Assn.

J



## Governor Harry H. Woodring, Correspondence Files, Box 16



## Governor Harry H. Woodring, Correspondence Files, Box 16

WICHITA CITY LIBRARY  
WICHITA, KANSAS  
RUTH E. HAMMOND, LIBRARIAN

February 19, 1931

The Honorable Harry H. Woodring  
Governor of Kansas  
Topeka, Kansas

Dear Sir:

I received your very kind invitation to the meeting at 10 A. M. February 25th at Memorial Hall in Topeka to consider the organization of a Kansas Council on Child Health and Protection.

It will not be possible for me to be in Topeka at that time but I have asked Miss Ida M. Day of the Kansas Traveling Libraries Commission in Topeka, who is vice-president of the Kansas Library Association, to represent our association at that meeting.

Very truly yours,

REH:RJ

*Ruth E. Hammond*

President, Kansas Library Association

## Governor Harry H. Woodring, Correspondence Files, Box 16

THE KANSAS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE  
OF EMPORIA

OPENED IN 1885 AS THE KANSAS STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

February 19, 1931.

Hon. Harry H. Woodring,  
Governor of Kansas,  
Topeka, Kansas. *J*

My dear Governor Woodring:

Your letter of February 16th came yesterday just as President Butcher was taking the train for Detroit to attend the meeting of the National Education Association.

President Butcher regrets very much that he will not be able to attend your Child Health Conference in Topeka on February 25. He will send a delegate as you have requested.

Very truly yours,

*Beatrice Hoover*  
Beatrice Hoover, Secretary to  
Thomas W. Butcher, President.

BH

## Governor Harry H. Woodring, Correspondence Files, Box 16

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE  
MANHATTAN, KANSAS  
DIVISION OF EXTENSION  
OFFICE OF DEAN AND DIRECTOR

February 18, 1931

Hon. Harry H. Woodring  
Governor of Kansas  
Topeka, Kansas

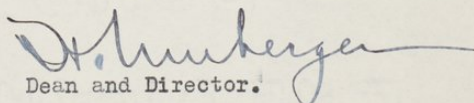
Dear Governor Woodring:

I have yours of the 16th inviting me to a meeting to be held in Topeka, in the Memorial Hall, at 10:00 o'clock, Wednesday morning, February 25. This meeting is being called to consider the organization of a Kansas Council on Child Health and Protection. I will be very glad to attend this meeting and to serve in any responsibility which may be delegated to me, you may be sure.

2-16  
I would like also to take the liberty of suggesting that Miss Amy Kelly, in charge of home economics extension work be invited if this seems advisable to you. Miss Kelly was a delegate to the National Conference held in Washington, D.C. last November, and I feel sure she would have much to contribute.

If it meets with your approval I would suggest that you send an invitation directly to Miss Kelly, State Home Demonstration Leader, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas.

Very truly yours,

  
Dean and Director.

HU:H

## Governor Harry H. Woodring, Correspondence Files, Box 16

February 20, 1931

Mr. C. Q. Chandler  
First National Bank  
Wichita, Kansas

My dear Mr. Chandler:

I have your letter of February 19 and regret very much that you cannot attend the Child Welfare Conference.

I am writing now, particularly to ask you if you will not head the newly created Crippled Childrens' Commission. I feel that in view of your long experience, the outstanding work which has been done by you so many years, and your whole hearted sympathetic interest in these problems, *you are* peculiarly fitted ~~you~~ to serve as the head of this commission with the highest efficiency. I hope you will find it possible to accept this proffer as I shall be happy and confident in the outcome if you do.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Harry H. Woodring  
Governor

## Governor Harry H. Woodring, Correspondence Files, Box 16

FIRST NATIONAL BANK IN WICHITA

WICHITA, KANSAS

Thursday,  
February 19-1931.

Dear Governor Woodring:

I sympathize much with the objects of the meeting mentioned in your letter of the 16th instant, but am leaving on that day for Austin, Texas, to assist the Crippled Children Society of that State in legislative matters. I will, however, have Mr. R. A. Raymond, the Executive Secretary of the Kansas Society for Crippled Children, present and sincerely hope that as the result of this worthy movement that you have initiated much good may come.

As you know, I have devoted much of my time to the crippled children movement and expect to continue to do so as long as I live. The passing of the law for Crippled Children, which you so kindly recommended, will mean great activity on the part of the Kansas Society for Crippled Children; inasmuch as I am its President, it will mean a good deal of work and attention from me.

Naturally, I shall at all times be sympathetic as regards to the somewhat similar movements.

Respectfully yours,

*E. Chandler*

Governor Harry H. Woodring,  
Topeka, Kansas.

## Governor Harry H. Woodring, Correspondence Files, Box 16



### Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs

1929 - 1931

PRESIDENT  
GENERAL FEDERATION DIRECTOR  
MRS. JONATHAN B. CARTER  
WILSON, KANSAS

*File*

*Feb-20, 1931,*

*Hon. Governor Woodring,  
Topeka, Kansas,*

*Dear Mr. Woodring: -*

*I wish to commend you on  
your proposed program for a  
Kansas Council on Child Health & Protection  
I shall attend this Council on Feb.  
25, 10 A.M. and as it will not  
be possible for me to remain for  
the afternoon session I want to  
assure you that I shall be  
glad to work for the best interest  
of the children of our state and  
promote any program for the*



Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs

1929 - 1931

PRESIDENT  
GENERAL FEDERATION DIRECTOR  
MRS. JONATHAN B. CARTER  
WILSON, KANSAS

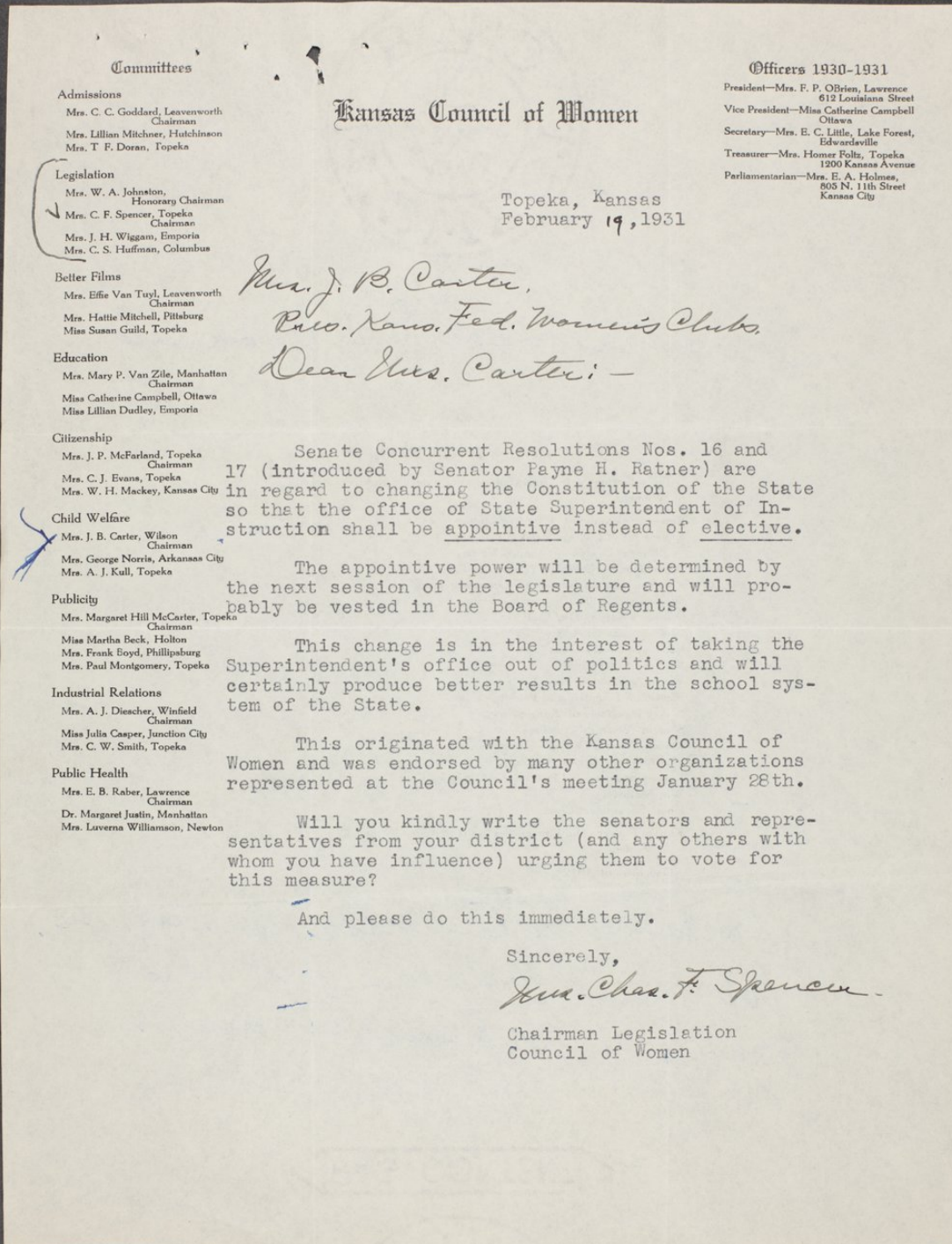
betterment of all children through-  
out the state.

As Chairman of Child Welfare  
for the Council of Women, I repre-  
sent all the largest organizations of  
women in Kansas and for many  
years have been interested in this  
work.

On separate sheet find list of state  
wide organizations which I represent  
as Child Welfare Ch. in the  
Council of Women:

Very Sincerely  
Mrs. Jonathan B. Carter.

## Governor Harry H. Woodring, Correspondence Files, Box 16



## Governor Harry H. Woodring, Correspondence Files, Box 16

To the Honorable Gov. Woodring -

### KANSAS COUNCIL OF WOMEN

The following State Organizations constitute the Kansas Council of Women:

Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs.  
Kansas Equal Suffrage Association, now  
Kansas League of Women Voters.  
Association of Collegiate Alumni, now  
American Association of University Women.  
Women's Christian Temperance Union.  
Women's Kansas Day Club.  
Ladies of the G. A. R.  
Kansas Women's Press Club.  
Kansas Dinner Club.  
Women's Relief Corps.  
Society of Founders and Patriots.  
Native Daughters of Kansas.  
Sons of Veterans' Auxiliary.  
Kansas Women Lawyer's Association.  
The American Legion Auxiliary.  
Kansas Business and Professional Women's Club.  
War Mothers.  
Good Government Club.

Kansas Colleges and Universities are represented by their Deans of Women.

Daughters of 1812.

Attention,

← Mrs. Jonathan B. Carter, Wilson, Ks.  
Chr. Child Welfare for this  
group of Organizations.