

2012-08-16 15.03 The Story of the Children's Bureau, America in Wartime_ 1938-1960.wmv

Presenters: Carl Rochelle, Narrator; Pam Day, Co-Director of Child Welfare Information Gateway;

Facilitator: [00:00:01] Good afternoon, and welcome for the fourth of 12 monthly webinars celebrating the Children's Bureau's Centennial Year. This is the second Historical Webinar we have offered. The first was held in April and discussed the Children's Bureau from its founding in 1912 through 1938.

Today's webinar, the Story of the Children's Bureau, America in Wartime: 1938 to 1960, describes conditions in the United States during the Second World War and the work of the Children's Bureau in supporting our nation's children and families during this time.

Our two remaining historical webinars will take place in December, 2012 and March, 2013. In the coming months, CB is also offering topical webinars that focus on current trends and controversial topics in the field. We hope that you will join us for these webinars.

Before we begin, just a few housekeeping items. First, please note that we have muted all telephone lines to minimize background noise. We will open the lines at the conclusion of the presentation to allow questions and comments from our audience.

Also, your feedback on these webinars is important to us. We will be asking for your comments at the conclusion of today's presentation and ask that you take a few minutes to share them with us. Finally, the slides and a recording of today's presentation will be available at the Children's Bureau Centennial Website at <https://cb100.acf.hhs.gov/>. We will share this information with you again at the conclusion of today's webinar.

Today's webinar focuses on the work of the Children's Bureau between 1938 and 1960. During this time the bureau focused on several different issues. These included the bureau's continued work to enact child labor laws, its hosting of several major conferences to discuss and strategize the nation's approach to children's issues, and its work to protect children and advance children's causes during wartime.

Our narrator to today is Carl Rochelle. We also have with us today Pam Day, Co-Director of Child Welfare Information Gateway. Ms. Day has over 35 years of experience in the child welfare field and will be offering commentary on some key points in Children's Bureau history with lasting impacts on work in the field today.

Child Welfare Information Gateway's Deputy Communications Director will provide additional character in the narration; Deanna Fleishman, Children's Bureau's Press Editor, and the rest of our Gateway team will be available to answer questions during our discussion period.

At this time I'd like to turn our discussion over to Mr. Rochelle.

Carl Rochelle, Narrator: [00:02:26] Thank you. Our last historical webinar concluded with the United States and recovery from the Great Depression. America had made great strides in

establishing protections for children through the Child Provisions of the 1935 Social Security Act signed into law by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

As the 1930s grew to a close, the United States continued to struggle with the issue of child labor. Throughout the depression, families struggled to survive. Sweatshop owners kept labor costs low by hiring young workers, and often the wages were the only ones supporting their families.

In 1933 the National Industrial Recovery Act, NIRA, opened the door for the Children's Bureau to establish industry-specific labor codes. The bureau set a fulltime employment minimum age of 16, with children ages 14 to 16 allowed to work only when school was not in session. Eighteen was the minimum age for work in dangerous occupations.

The Children's Bureau also succeeded in establishing the first Agricultural Labor Code that required children to be at least 14 years old to work in the sugar beet industry. In all, the Children's Bureau, working with the National Child Labor Committee and the industry representatives, established 45 labor codes for child labor. Unfortunately, the Supreme Court declared the National Industrial Labor Act to be unconstitutional in 1935. Though the Children's Bureau encouraged employers to follow labor standards voluntarily, without IRA the bureau lacked any authority to enforce them.

Determined to continue its work related to child's labor, the bureau finally achieved regulation of some child labor, and with the passage of the 1938 Fair Labor Standards Act, the law basically recreated IRA's codes and granted the Children's Bureau enforcement authority. The Fair Labor Standards Act only impacted about 6 percent of child workers in the United States, as it regulated only businesses that shipped products across state lines. It also exempted most agricultural industries. Nonetheless, the act represented great progress from where the United States had been, with regard to child labor when the Children's Bureau was established 25 years earlier. It also set the stage for the future of child labor enforcement efforts.

In 1940, Children's Bureau Chief Katharine Lenroot called for and directed the 4th White House Conference on Children. Involving approximately 700 people, it was a much smaller gathering than a similar conference the bureau held in 1930. The 1940 conference was the first in which youth attended to the roles as observers and commentators. The conference also differed from earlier meetings in that concern for children, not those just considered needy or disabled, was a major theme. Equal Opportunity was another recurrent theme with conferees recommending special, specific attention to creating opportunities for children in rural areas, congested cities, and low income families, as well as children with disabilities and those from minority groups.

At this time I'd like to invite Pam to comment. Pam.

Pam: [00:06:05] As Carl said, the 1940 conference was the first that youth attended. This approach of active youth participation and ensuring that decisions about youth are guided by their voices is one that the bureau continues to embrace and has emphasized, particularly in the last decade. Youth are particularly involved in the bureau's work around foster care and youth leaving care, and are active participants in many of the bureau's conversations on these issues.

Carl Rochelle: [00:06:37] Thank you, Pam. Other recommendations from the meeting called for the elimination of racial discrimination with regard to employment, housing, and public child welfare services.

On the evening of the meeting's second day, a conference report was submitted to President Roosevelt with discussion on how best to follow up on conference findings. In all, the conference offered 98 recommendations to be addressed during the next 10 years. The follow-up plan included creation of a non-governmental National Citizens Committee, and a Federal Interagency Committee. At the urging of the National Citizens Committee, 20 states and 25 national organizations and groups held meetings or planned programs to follow up on conference recommendations. These recommendations would establish a precedent for follow up after subsequent White House conferences.

Pam: [00:07:37] "No matter what the storms, no matter what the stresses, no matter what the world problems are -- both economic and social problems, it is our intent and purpose to keep our minds firmly fixed upon the welfare of our children, and to promote that welfare under all conditions."

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, speaking at the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy, 1939.

Carl: [00:08:06] At the same time that the Children's Bureau looked internally toward the well-being of America's children, concern for the plight of children in war zones throughout Europe grew through 1939. In the summer of 1939 a Children's Bureau staff member visited several nations to see how refugee children were faring. A report back indicated the United States' assistance was needed to bolster strained relief efforts.

In June 1940, the United States Committee for the Care of European Children, CCEC, was formed. The first lady, Eleanor Roosevelt, served as Honorary President, and Marshall Field acted as President and Chief Fund Raiser. This group sought to facilitate admission of as many children as possible to the United States while ensuring their proper care, and that they would not become a public burden.

The Children's Bureau was charged with maintaining a central register of the evacuated children and overseeing their placement with agencies and foster families. By 1940 the Children's Bureau, in cooperation with state agencies, had approved 184 agencies in 40 states to place refugee children. In 1941, the bureau published standards for children's care.

During the war, more than 8,000 unaccompanied children came to the United States, the majority of whom were British evacuees. These children stayed in U.S. foster homes until the danger had passed, most of them returning to their home countries by the summer of 1945.

After 1945, CCEC's focus shifted to unaccompanied children in refugee camps throughout Germany. Most of these people were adolescents -- Polish, Hungarian, and Romanian decent -- who had lost their homes and families. In December 1945, President Harry S. Truman issued a directive that eased immigration rules for displaced persons and refugees, which facilitated the process of bringing these youth to the United States. By the end of March 1948, the Children's

Bureau reported that 1,275 refugee children had been placed in foster homes in 30 states; about 80 percent of these children were teenaged survivors of concentration camps.

Though the Children's Bureau has been engaged in international relations since its early years, these efforts intensified throughout the 1940s. In 1941, the State Department granted the Children's Bureau funding for the first time, to cooperate with other countries in matters pertaining to maternal and child health and welfare.

After the war, the United Nations asked the bureau to arrange observations of U.S. child, health, and welfare programs [with] specialists from war-devastated nations, and to coordinate training for United Nations fellows in various aspects of child welfare. Two 1949 laws further expanded the Children's Bureau's international work. The first provided for the temporary assignment of bureau employees to other American republics, the Philippines, and Liberia. The second authorized government agencies to carry out agreements reached during inter-American conferences.

World War II brought increased challenges for many U.S. families and children. As men left to fight overseas, the need for workers was filled by women, many of whom were mothers of young children and older youth. Hard won child labor standards were relaxed as the demand for workers grew.

With the rapid growth of wartime industries, infrastructure could not keep pace, resulting in overcrowding and other dangerous conditions. Greater numbers of children were left unsupervised, resulting in increased juvenile delinquency. Many states and communities also experienced shortages of medical personal, which curtailed the bureau's maternal and child health programs.

The Children's Bureau found itself in the challenging position of preventing a general backslide in child wellbeing while the nation was at war. In 1941, President Roosevelt named Assistant Bureau Chief Martha Eliot to the United States Defense Mission to Great Britain. While overseas, Ms. Eliot studied the effects of warfare on England's children and the government's response. Her research, published in a report entitled *Civil Defense Measures for the Protection of Children* was published in 1942 and guided U.S. policy regarding children in wartime throughout the next several years.

By 1942 the Children's Bureau was promoting a full-blown campaign to focus the nation's attention on children in wartime. First, the bureau convened the National Commission on Children and Wartime tasked with recommending programs to safeguard children's wellbeing. The group was chaired by then President of the Child Welfare League of America, CWLA, Leonard Mayo, and adopted a children's charter in wartime to guide bureau policy during the war. Recommended programs included the use of the Social Security Act's Title V provisions with widespread immunization and evacuation of children.

During this time the Children's Bureau lost funding for any research not directly related to the war effort. The bureau focused on producing advice literature and public awareness campaigns. From 1942 to 43, the bureau produced a series of radio broadcasts, *Children in Wartime*. These

were accompanied by a magazine newspaper campaign, and several series of booklets and pamphlets focused on physical and emotional needs of children during the war.

One concern, about which the bureau took little action, was the internment of Japanese American children and families by the War Relocation Authority. Aside from a single memo dated August 4th 1942 from Kathryn Lenroot to Secretary Perkins deciding the camp's inadequate provisions for housing, nutrition, and education of children and youth, the Children's Bureau appears to have been silent on the topic.

The Children's Bureau's primary contribution to the war effort took the form of publishing advice for parents and communities on the needs of their children. Titles include *To Parents in Wartime*; *Toys in Wartime*; *If Your Baby Must Travel in Wartime*; and *Community Action for Children in Wartime*.

The defense of the children's series was another collection of brief brochures published in 1941 and '42. Each of these began with a premise: Children bear the promise of a better world. But messages consistent with the bureau's peacetime program subtitles included: *Their Defense is the Security They Find at Home*; *Their Education is Democracy Strength*; and *Our Nation Does not Need Their Toil*.

In peacetime, Army and Navy hospitals routinely provided medical care for the dependents of servicemen. By early 1941, though the war was beginning to put a strain on this system, the commanding officer in Fort Lewis of Washington State was the first to call the Children's Bureau's attention to the program. As the number of soldiers stationed there grew and more young wives joined their husbands near base, you saw growing numbers of women who were having babies without the benefit of medical care. All of the fort's medical resources were needed to care for soldiers' health, and most wives did not qualify for county or state-sponsored medical care because they were not official residents. Most could not afford private care.

In August, 1941, the bureau agreed that Social Security Act funds made available under Title V for maternal and child health could be used to provide support for these women and their infant children. It quickly became clear that the current allotment of maternal and child health funds would not be sufficient to meet the growing need. In late 1942 the bureau appealed to the Bureau of Budget for emergency funding. This resulted in the establishment of the Emergency Maternity and Infant Care, EMIC Program, that provided for medical, hospital, and nursing care for wives and babies of men in the lowest four pay grades of the armed services.

Criticism of the program centered on the idea that it provided socialized medicine. It was generally tolerated, even by critics, as a wartime exception. However, it was phased out after the war and ended in June, 1949. At the time, and for many years after, EMIC was the largest federally funded medical care program undertaken in the United States. Lasting about six years, the program provided care for approximately 1.5 million women and babies.

For years, Children's Bureau leadership and supporters fought efforts to remove the Children's Bureau from the Labor Department. In May 1946, President Truman's Reorganization Plan moved the bureau to the Federal Security Agency. Truman's rationale for the change was increased efficiency. However, the move was not seen as a positive one within the bureau for

several reasons. First, the change effectively moved the bureau one more step in the federal hierarchy, making them one of four bureaus within the FSA, and staff no longer had any contact with a cabinet officer. Additionally, the bureau also lost authority over all labor-related programs and child labor enforcement, as these programs stayed with the Department of Labor.

On April 11th, 1953, the Federal Security Agency became the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Not long before, a change in bureau leadership also occurred, with Martha Eliot becoming the bureau's fourth Chief. In her statement accepting the role, she promised to focus special attention on the needs of certain groups of children, including adopted children, those with congenital disabilities, children in rural and migratory families, minority children, children of working mothers, and adolescents.

In 1948, President Truman established the Interdepartmental Committee on Children and Youth to provide a venue for federal agencies to share information about programs for children, encourage the agencies to collaborate in program planning, and strengthen relationships among federal agencies and state and territorial committees for children and youth. The Chief of the Children's Bureau was named Vice-Chairman of this group. More than 1,000 committees throughout the country worked together to develop a 170-page fact-finding report and plan the 1950 White House Conference on Children and Youth.

The conference was held in December 1950, and was attended by nearly 6 thousand people, including 500 youth delegates and 200 foreign delegates representing 30 nations. The broader American population was able to participate via radio and television broadcast of some conference events. For the first time, the focus of the conference was on the emotional wellbeing of children, and development of a healthy personality.

Pam, did you have some additional comments?

Pam: [00:20:37] Thanks, Carl, yes. As you noted, the 1950 Conference focused on emotional wellbeing of children. This is an area that is a focus for the Children's Bureau today, as the field continues to identify and implement strategies shown to support the social and emotional wellbeing of children.

The 1950 Conference foreshadowed our current understanding of the importance of a multidisciplinary approach, recognizing that children's lives are touched by multiple systems that must work together to effectively meet their needs. It's interesting to see that this current work is rooted in conversations that the bureau was facilitating earlier in its history.

Carl: [00:21:23] Conference attendees agreed that parents bore the greatest responsibility for this. However, the contributions of many institutions that touched children's lives were addressed, notably the negative effects of racial discrimination were a common thread in many conference proceedings. Information on this topic of the conference fact-finding report would later be used in the majority opinion for the 1954 Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools.

Interest on the topic of children in wartime continued as well, as a threat of the conflict in Korea loomed over conference proceedings. In all, the conference produced 67 recommendations, and a pledge to children. Two publications also were developed based on conference activities. One

was a technical book for workers entitled *Personality in the Making*, published in 1952. The other, *A Healthy Personality for your Child*, also was published in 1952 and was a handbook for parents. The Interdepartmental Committee on Children and Youth continued to meet to follow up on conference recommendations, and for the first time there was a continuous momentum between White House conferences which took place in 1954, 1955, '56, and 1958. Smaller conferences were held in most states to discuss how to implement conference findings.

In 1951 the Children's Bureau renewed its focus on its research program. In 1953, the bureau published *A Research Program for the Children's Bureau*, which led to an increased focus within the bureau on specific groups of children whose health or welfare was in jeopardy. The bureau also began directing its attention to examining the cost and effectiveness of funded programs.

Children who were delinquent or at risk of becoming delinquent were one vulnerable group that received considerable attention during this period. Juvenile delinquency was on the rise. In 1953 the rate was 45 percent higher than it had been just 5 years earlier. In July 1952, the Special Juvenile Delinquency Project was formed as a partnership of foundations and other private partners interested in helping the Children's Bureau focus public attention on the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency, and stimulating action to improve services to this publication.

Together, the project and the bureau sponsored five meetings in 1952 with 90 social welfare, education, health, civic interest, and professional organizations. This collaboration also produced a series of practice guides and standards for training schools, juvenile courts, police, and other personnel working in the delinquency field. These activities were all precursors to the National Council on Juvenile Delinquency held in June, 1954, in Washington D.C.

Other Children's Bureau efforts reached throughout the mid-1950s included a pilot project to improve services for migrant families, research on improving services to children with mental retardation, and a conference to investigate the wellbeing of children adopted without the involvement of legal and social work professionals -- so called "black market babies."

December 1953 also saw the last issue of the Children's Bureau long-standing monthly periodical, "The Child." It was replaced by a bi-monthly magazine, "Children," in 1954. The Children's Bureau envisioned a broad audience for this new publication including professionals in all fields concerned with children's wellbeing. Martha Eliot wrote in her forward for the first issue:

Pam: [00:25:45] "By intentionally savoring material of interest or concern of more than one profession, "Children" hopes not merely to add to inter-professional understanding and teamwork, but also to multiply the effectiveness with which each profession deals with its own problems."

Carl: [00:26:04] The bureau sought with this new publication to put forth more than a single perspective, giving voice instead to multiple perspectives through data, discussion, and debate on the physical, social, emotional, and cultural aspects of child growth and development, on standards of child care professional training, and on development in professional techniques, personnel, and programs serving children and parents.

In the decade following World War II, all three Children's Bureaus grant and aid programs grew significantly. Federal investment was met with even greater increases by states and localities. By 1955, federal funds represented only about one-eighth of the total amount expended for these programs, with state and local funds making up the difference. In the Maternal and Child Health Program a growing emphasis was placed on the prevention of premature births, and when they occurred, on preserving infants' health. For the first time the state began using Maternal and Child Health funds to provide direct medical care to premature infants. The bureau also funded demonstration programs and advanced training for medical personnel, as well as equipment, personnel, and transportation of premature infants from remote areas to specialized care centers.

The bureau also focused on the psychological aspects of maternity and parenting. This reflected the growing recognition at the time that mental health was as important as, closely related with the physical aspects of a healthy child development.

The Children's Bureau's second granted aid program and the Crippled Children's Program during this time was focused on treatment options to help keep children with disabilities within their own families, neighborhood schools, and communities. This focus continued as the program expanded beyond treatment of children with orthopedic handicaps to children with hearing loss, cerebral palsy, cleft palates, burns, and epilepsy, among other conditions.

The first programs to address congenital heart defects were established in 1949 and expanded dramatically in the 1950s as surgical techniques advanced. The development of artificial hands and arms for children previously only available to adults, was another cutting edge practice facilitated by the help of the Children's Bureau funding. Funds also were used to provide specialized training to medical personnel, and to ensure that the latest research was applied and accessible to children in rural as well as urban areas.

Saint Cloud Welfare Services, the Children's Bureau's third granted aid program, grew steadily in the decades following World War II. With assistance from Social Security Act funds, states used federal and other funding sources to enhance legislation and strengthen adoption, foster care, and in-home services for children and families. Starting in 1946, states began using a portion of their allotment to pay for the support of children in foster care. A growing emphasis was placed on keeping families together and providing services, including homemaker services to support parents and children in their own homes.

Pam: [00:29:48] This is another area where we see the bureau foreshadowing some of its later work in understanding importance of family preservation and building preventive services. Today, the Children's Bureau has reemphasized the importance of strengthening in-home services; the bureau also leads a great deal of work related to the prevention of child abuse and neglect, continuing a tradition began in the 1940s.

Carl: [00:30:14] Group care was further deemphasized as the family foster care became norm. When children could not live at home. However, there was some interest in the development of small community homes for children who needed temporary shelter, or adolescents and others who couldn't adapt to foster family homes.

A significant portion of child welfare funds continued to be used to enhance professional development for workers, a major emphasis of this support was ensuring that trained workers were accessible in rural areas and not just cities.

Pam: [00:30:54] This is really an important point, as it marks early investments that the bureau made in the child welfare workforce. This commitment to strengthening the workforce from the frontline workers who interact with and support children and families every day to the upper levels of leadership continues today. For example, the bureau has funded and supported the National Child Welfare Workforce Institute, which focuses on ensuring staff are well prepared to work with vulnerable children and families, and also to deliver services effectively.

Carl: [00:31:31] Throughout the 1950s, the Children's Bureau made significant gains for child help and family life as stated in the Children's Bureau's 1950 Annual Report.

Pam: [00:31:43] Never before have children had as great a likelihood of surviving the physical hazards of birth and contagious diseases during their growing years. With the conquest of these diseases now within sight, the problems of emotional and mental growth and development stand out as the most pervasive challenge of our time in the broad field of child wellbeing.

Carl: [00:32:10] Under the leadership of Chief Katherine Oettinger, the Children's Bureau in the late 1950s reflected a growing emphasis on the importance of protecting and strengthening family life. Increasingly, child welfare workers were encouraged to explore providing services to children while still in their homes. This included increases in reviews of the situation of children and foster care to see if they could safely be returned home. Options such as homemaker services and daycare were advocated as critical family strengthening services.

A Census Bureau study conducted for the Children's Bureau in 1958 found that approximately 400 thousand children under the age of 12 cared for themselves while their mothers worked. To address the needs of these children, the Children's Bureau appointed an ad hoc advisory committee on the daycare of children in November, 1959. A national conference on this issue followed in November, 1960, held in collaboration with the Women's Bureau. Particular attention was paid to the children of migrant worker families. The bureau also sponsored a national conference in 1959 aimed toward encouraging and helping committees to develop homemaker services.

In keeping with the focus on the whole family emphasized by Chief Oettinger, the Children's Bureau advocated for greater protection for all parties in the adoption process. In 1955, Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee initiated a series of oversight hearings on adoption in response to growing reports of unethical and deceptive adoption practices. The same year, the bureau sponsored a conference on unprotected adoptions, and in 1957 initiated a partnership with the Florida Department of Welfare to conduct the first ever 5-year longitudinal study of outcomes for children adopted without the involvement of an agency. This work led to a series of conferences and publications on the proper roles of physicians, attorneys, and social workers in adoption.

The late 1950s also saw changes to the Social Security Act that further shifted the bureau's work. In 1958, Social Security amendments allowed federal funds to be used for the first time to

provide child welfare services in urban areas, reflecting current trends toward urbanization, demographic changes, and the growth of inner city ghettos. These amendments also called for the establishment of an advisory council on child welfare services to report to Congress and to the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare by January, 1960. This group, assisted by bureau staff, gathered information and made several recommendations that were enacted into law that year.

One of these recommendations was the authorization of research and demonstration grants in child welfare. This recommendation reflected the bureau's growing interest in research regarding the effectiveness of services. Another recommendation was to provide Federal Child Welfare Training Grants to address an acute and growing shortage of trained child welfare workers. By 1958, the majority of professionally trained public child welfare workers in rural areas had received federal funds for their training.

Pam, did you have more to add here?

Pam: [00:36:08] Yes, thanks. Hearing about the bureau's emphasis on research in the late 1950s is particularly striking given our understanding today of the importance of evidence-based practice, and the value of bringing services and interventions to children and families that have demonstrated effectiveness. This work in the 1950s provides the roots for some of our work in evidence-based practice today.

Carl: [00:36:35] By the late 1950s, the infant mortality rate was increasing for the first time in more than 20 years. Factors included problems arising from overcrowded hospital nurseries, early discharge of mothers and babies, and antibiotic resistant staph infections. These concerns led to continued emphasis on maternal and child health programs in the 1950s.

Facilitator: [00:37:05] Our webinar today concludes with the Children's Bureau at the end of the 1950s, just on the cusp of major cultural change in the United States. I'd like to thank our narrator Carl Rochelle, and also Pam Day for helping us look at some of the ways the Children's Bureau's early work really foreshadowed and built a foundation for work in child welfare today.

At this time I'd like to open the lines up for discussion and questions.

Operator: [00:37:28] Thank you. At this time if you would like to ask a question please press Star 1 on your touchtone phone. You will be announced prior to asking your question. To withdraw your request you may press Star 2. Once again, at this time to ask a question please press Star 1. One moment please.

Facilitator: [00:38:01] We welcome comments and discussion in addition to questions, particularly any thoughts on topics we've discussed today, that you see reflected in current child welfare practice today.

Operator: [00:38:17] Again, to do so, please press Star 1. Showing no questions or comments at this time.

Facilitator: [00:38:33] One point I also wanted to make to our audience in our discussion towards the end of evidence-based practice, we did have a topical webinar last month on

evidence-based practice and practice-based evidence as part of the series. We will be posting that to the Children's Bureau's Centennial website as well. So for people who are interested in hearing a little bit more about evidence-based practice and practice-based evidence, that's an excellent resource for you all.

Operator: [00:38:58] And I do have one question from the phone lines. Sharon, your line is open.

Sharon: [00:39:02] Hi. This is just a comment. This is Sharon Yandian from the Office of Head Start. And I just was really happy to be able to watch this today and participate; and I really had no idea, particularly all the reference to farm workers and migrants and the work of the Children's Bureau, so I just wanted to say thank you.

Facilitator: [00:39:24] You're very welcome. It was definitely an emphasis for the Children's Bureau during this point in their history.

Sharon: [00:39:29] Is there anything happening today in particular around migrant farm workers? Or maybe just discretionary things, not any particular...

Pam: [00:39:40] Right. This is Pam Day. Certainly in areas of discretionary grants there has been support for and demonstration of improving and essentially providing services to migrant workers in a number of venues in a number of states. And I think there's certainly a growing interest in working across the federal agencies on this topic because it's so complicated.

Sharon: [00:40:12] [in progress] ...international boundaries as well. As many of these workers are coming into the United States. And I think we're seeing it a lot there as well.

Pam: Right.

Operator: [00:40:24] I'm showing no questions or comments at this time.

Patricia Brincefield: [00:40:33] This is Patricia Brincefield, Communications Deputy for Child Welfare Information Gateway. I also just wanted to let all of you know that if you're particularly interested in learning more about Children's Bureau history that we are working to produce an e-book that will be produced by the Government Printing Office. We are hoping that this is going to be published by late fall. We'll certainly be putting a lot of information out once it's published on the list serves, and when it's published beyond being available for use on an iPad or Kindle, we will be posting a PDF version of the book that will be available on the Children's Bureau website. So a lot more history to come, in addition to two more historical webinars.

Elizabeth, do you want to talk more about that?

Elizabeth, Facilitator: [00:41:27] Sure. As I mentioned earlier we do have two additional historical webinars coming up. They will be in December 2012 and in March 2013, and the next one will take us from 1960 until the 1980s, and then the final one will take us from the 1980s to the present day.

I found that these are fascinating to work on, because everything in child welfare that's old is new again, and it's been really interesting to see the foundations of our current work in some of the bureau's earlier work as well.

So I hope that you'll be able to join us for those two remaining webinars. We also do record these webinars and make them available on the centennial website. So for colleagues of yours who missed them, please direct them that way. If any of you are teaching, they're great teaching tools for your students as well.

In addition, we have been doing topical webinars. Thus far we've done the one that I mentioned earlier which was Evidence-Based Practice and Practice-Based Evidence. We have another that was on Racial Disproportionality in Child Welfare; and as I mentioned, our September one that is coming up will be on Unannounced Home Visits, whether those are a critical safety tool or they are a barrier to family engagement. That is scheduled for September, and more details will be made available on the centennial website. So I hope that you'll be able to join us for that one as well.

Do we have any other questions?

Operator: [00:42:52] Yes, I do. One moment please. Ms. Hair [ph], your line's open, go ahead please.

Ms. Hair: Can you hear me?

Operator: Yes, ma'am.

Ms. Hair: [00:43:07] I'd really like to congratulate everybody who was involved in this for the research that was done both into the actual developments over this historical period, as well as the photographs. And as somebody said I think a few minutes ago, it's really quite extraordinary how forward-looking the bureau was, touching on lots of issues and problems that are occupying our agenda today.

There were several examples of that. One was the very early recognition of how important mental health issues were for parents and for children. But working as I do in the maternal and child health field, I was interested to hear at the end of the presentation how the infant mortality rate began to rise in the late 1950s. I think you said after a period of stability for about 20 years, and this is now a major issue for us here in the Maternal and Child Health Bureau. It always has been, but our new associate administrator, Dr. Michael Lu, is renewing the focus on the infant mortality rate and steps that can be taken to reduce it.

So I really would like to congratulate you for the research, and also for the work that has been done over the decades by the Children's Bureau.

Facilitator: [00:44:54] Thank you.

Patricia: [00:44:59] This is Patricia Brincefield again. We appreciate that comment. We certainly had a lot of terrific resources to draw from, and I do want to remind everyone about CB100, the centennial website, because there was an e-brochure on the Children's Bureau there

with a lot of historical information in addition to information about their program, and the themes that have endured across their legacy of leadership.

We have historical moments there, what we call centennial moments, and you'll find quite a bit of multimedia on that site. As with any website, we really need to keep it fresh, and so there are things that are being launched to it periodically; so if you've only been there once you might want to revisit, because I think you'll find some new and interesting information in media and resources there to support you in your work.

Facilitator: [00:46:02] [unclear] ...that you can see that there are a number of sources for not just photographs, but also a lot of rich, historical information, and certainly the Maternal and Child Health Library has been a fantastic source for us. So what you see today is really just a small fraction of the photos and the historical and archival documents that are available out there. So there's a lot of good material that really documents this period in the history of not just the child welfare field, but related disciplines as well.

Pam: [00:46:35] If any of you are Flickr users, you can go on to Flickr and search for the Children's Bureau's photo-stream. There is a centennial photo-stream, and you'll see a lot of these photographic resources up there with information in the record about where the photos came from. Most of them are in the public domain, but I just would invite, if you decide that you want to use any of them that you go back to the source and make sure that there are no further rights issues that need to be explored.

Facilitator: [00:47:22] Do we have additional questions or comments?

Operator: [00:47:24] I am showing no questions or comments at this time.

Facilitator: [00:47:29] And from our Child Welfare Information Gateway Team here, do we have any additional questions or comments?

Pam: [00:47:34] I would just say to give a pitch for Deanna and the Children's Bureau Express Team about the Centennial Series. Deanna, do you want to talk about what's coming up there?

Deanna: [00:47:42] Yes. We have two centennial series. The first one, which you can find on the Children's Bureau website as well as the Centennial website, basically covers 10 articles, I think, each on a different social policy, social issue, that laid the groundwork for the establishment of the Children's Bureau, wrapping up with an article about the Children's Bureau's creation in 1912.

Currently we are working on the second centennial series, which will feature 10 additional articles, one highlighting a different and/or piece of monumental legislation in the Children's Bureau, one for each of those ten decades.

Coming up in September, we are going to be highlighting the Children's Bureau's 50th anniversary which took place in 1962. The August issue which is live now has an article about the Children's Bureau during wartime.

Facilitator: [00:48:43] I'd like to thank everyone for their participation in today's webinar. As I mentioned earlier, our next webinar will be in September, and it's entitled Unannounced Home Visits: Critical Assessment Tool or Barrier to Family Engagement.

I hope that you all will be able to join us for that. Please watch the centennial website at cb100.acf.hhs.gov for more information and to register for that webinar.

Thank you again.

[End webinar.]