

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES

OF THE

CHILDREN'S HEALTH CAMPS IN ARIZONA

UNDER THE

EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION OF ARIZONA

1934

20258



E.R.A. - ARIZONA

CHILDREN'S CAMPS Top Mt. Graham

Neg. 708

ARIZONA HEALTH CAMPS FOR CHILDREN, SUMMER 1934  
FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

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ARIZONA HEALTH CAMPS FOR CHILDREN, SUMMER 1934

FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

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THE FEDERAL HEALTH CAMPS FOR CHILDREN  
IN THE STATE OF ARIZONA

I. INTRODUCTION

Three thousand five hundred fifty-two children breathed pine-scented air, played wholesome games, ate nourishing food and enjoyed their birthright of happiness this last summer through the Health Camps maintained and operated by the Emergency Relief Administration of Arizona.

Fourteen camps, pitched in the delightfully cool mountain regions offered many of the poor children their first real vacation; a vacation, constructive as well as refreshing, one that brought roses to pale cheeks, sparkle to dull eyes, and merry laughs to sad little hearts. Tired mothers, too, found rest and peace knowing that their children were carefully supervised and happy.

The children not only returned home with healthier bodies but with improved minds. Through the wise supervision of the camp directors a notable percentage of the maladjusted children were guided into the paths of happy living with their contemporaries. Timid little

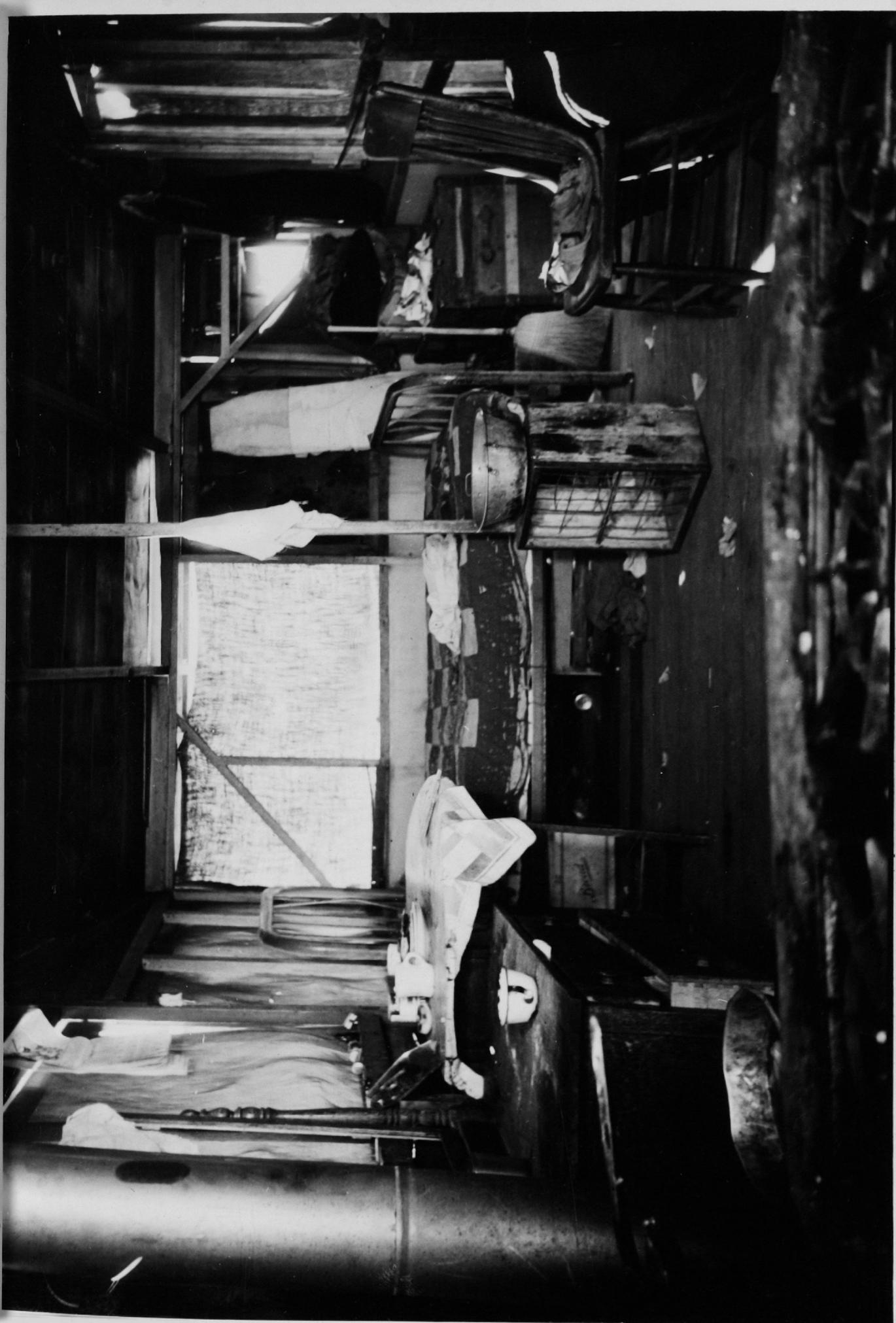
girls and stubborn little boys learned to work and play harmoniously. Children who had proved to be problem cases for teachers in schools became outstanding leaders in their tent or group, reveling in co-operation and work well done.

The Emergency Relief Administration of Arizona Health Camps sought to do for the underprivileged and undernourished children from the homes of families on direct or work relief, what the Camp Fire Girls and Boy Scouts organizations do for the sons and daughters of more fortunate parents.

The selections of the boys and girls for camp attendance was based upon the most urgent requirement for a change of climate, different surroundings, and nutritious food, as determined by qualified case workers and nurses. Limited facilities and lack of funds made it impossible to care for less than twenty-five percent of the children who actually needed this brief vacation.

The members of the medical profession of Arizona responded handsomely to the need of their people, graciously giving of their time and their knowledge to protect the health of the children seeking to attend the camps. Thousands of children were given physical and dental examinations free of charge. Health certificates were issued to the children who were physically fit and free from infectious or contagious diseases; these certificates were presented to the directors of the camps. Children whose





E.R.A ARIZONA

HOME OF CHILD ATTENDING CAMP

Neg. 706

health prevented their attending camp were immediately given medical attention; those who needed dental care or minor operations such as tonsilleotomies were treated upon their return home.

To understand the importance of these camps as a means of safeguarding the health of the children of Arizona, it is necessary to be conversant with the climatic and social conditions in the state.

A. CLIMATE: The mean temperature of Arizona is subtropical, but climatic extremes are reached in the state. These range from the cold mountain regions in the north, where the towering peaks remain snow-clad during the long summer months, to the intense heat and dryness of the little city of Yuma, famed throughout the country as possibly the hottest place in the United States.

The climatic conditions under which many of the children from the relief families were living at the time of the opening of the health camps can be realized after reading the following figures on the temperatures in various sections of the state:

Casa Grande	122 degrees
Phoenix	119 "
Tucson	112 "
Yuma	120 "

B. SOCIAL: Arizona, the fifth largest state in the Union, has a population of four hundred thirty-five thousand five hundred and seventy-three. Only two cities, Phoenix and Tucson, have a population of over twenty-five thousand. Seventy-three percent of the land, which is divided into fourteen counties, is still Federal.

Economically speaking, Arizona depends upon the three "C's", copper, cotton, and cattle, for the support of its residents. During the slack period since 1929 thousands of people were thrown out of work and left homeless and without prospects when the mines closed and farmers began to feel the influence of the nation-wide over-production of foodstuffs, cotton and wool.

The mild dry climate in the state induces many families to migrate to Arizona for various kinds of illness, mainly tuberculosis, arthritis, and asthma. Previous to 1929 these families were supported or maintained from three main sources: first, veterans, whose families were supported either partially or entirely by government compensation; second, families supported at least in the main by relatives and dependent upon part time or occasional work for the balance; third, families assisted by churches, fraternal organizations, and groups of friends who were anxious that the person involved come to this climate in order that he might regain his health.

Since 1929 the assistance extended through the various sources has either diminished to almost nothing or has been entirely cut off in many cases, leaving these families dependent upon Arizona for their support.

Many relief agencies through the state report that families come to them within a very few days after acquiring one year's residence and apply for relief, indicating that they have come to Arizona well knowing that they must set up a residence in order to obtain relief.

Continued advertising of the benefits derived from Arizona's far famed climate tends to ever increase this group of persons, adding a constantly growing burden to the state.

II. RELIEF SITUATION IN ARIZONA FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1934

The statistics in the following chart comprehensively show the relief load being carried by Arizona at the opening of the Children's Health Camps; the percentage of population dependent upon government help as shown by these figures will readily convey to the reader the large number of children who are living in homes dependent upon direct or work relief:

ANALYSIS OF DIRECT AND WORK RELIEF GIVEN  
SUMMARY  
SHOWING CASE LOAD, NUMBER OF PERSONS REPRESENTED AND AVERAGE COST  
MONTH OF JULY, 1934

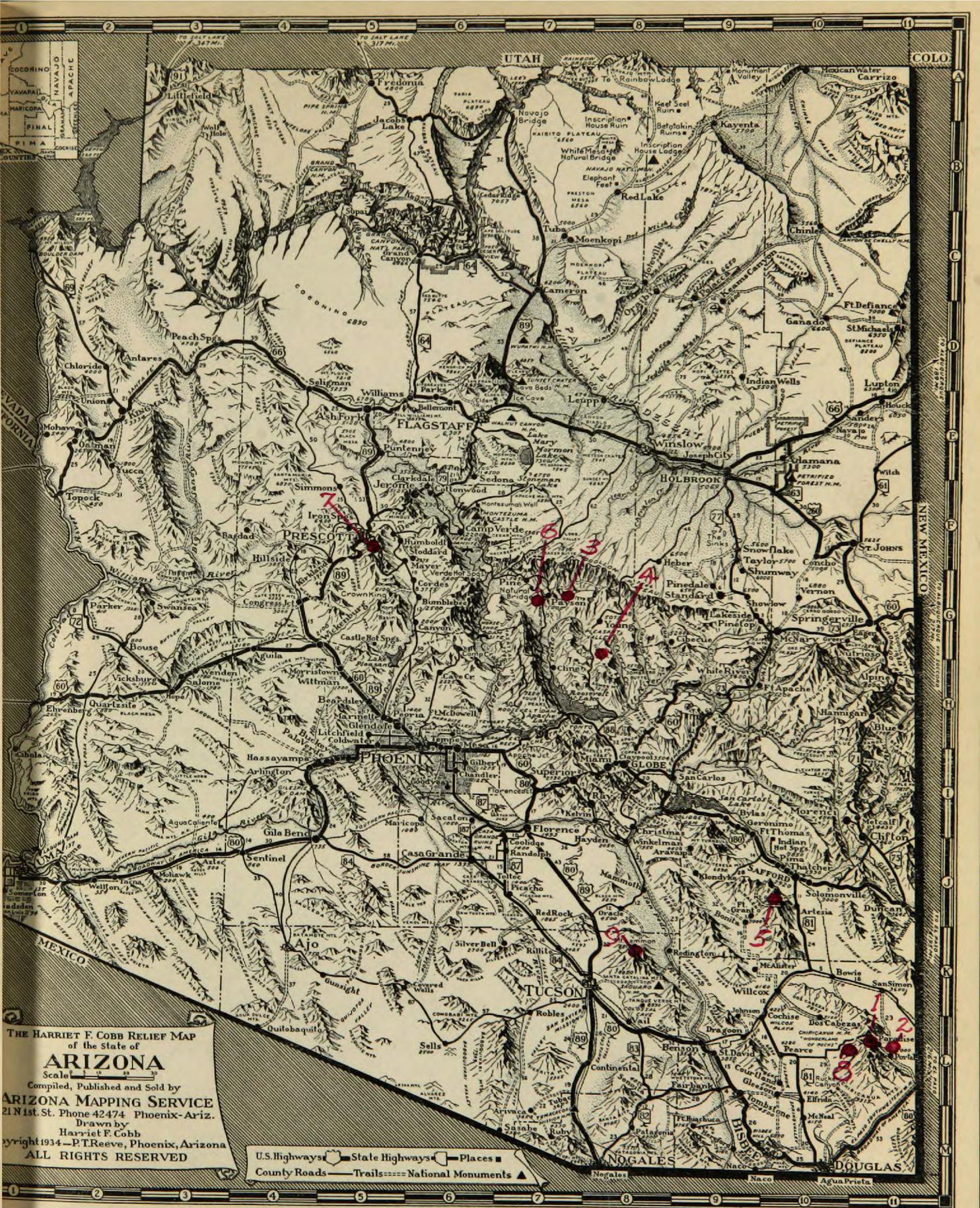
	RESIDENT FAMILIES						SINGLE RESIDENT PERSONS					CASE LOAD				
	No. of Families	No. of Persons Repres.	Average No. Per Family	Amount of Relief	Average Cost Per Family	Average Cost Per Person	No.	Amount of Relief	Average Cost Per Person	No. of Cases	Amount of Relief	Average Cost Per Case	No. of Persons On Relief	1930 Population (Indians Excluded)	% of Population on Relief	
<b>COUNTIES:</b>																
Apache	274	1,254	4.58	\$ 3,629.00	\$13.24	\$2.89	41	\$ 489.60	\$11.94	315	\$ 4,118.60	\$13.07	1,295	7,403	17.49 %	
Cochise	2,093	9,731	4.65	34,501.17	16.48	3.55	471	4,128.96	8.77	2,564	38,630.13	15.07	10,202	40,998	24.88	
Coconino	288	1,260	4.38	4,498.95	15.62	3.57	48	563.30	11.74	336	5,062.25	15.07	1,308	10,107	12.94	
Gila	2,024	8,473	4.19	41,269.60	20.39	4.87	591	6,703.67	11.34	2,615	47,973.27	16.35	9,064	28,971	31.29	
Graham	1,353	6,331	4.68	17,495.32	12.93	2.76	100	922.33	9.22	1,453	18,417.65	12.68	6,431	13,000	49.47	
Greenlee	740	3,514	4.75	13,641.78	18.43	3.88	162	1,758.69	10.85	902	15,400.47	17.07	3,676	9,886	37.18	
Maricopa	2,087	9,628	4.61	30,967.52	14.84	3.22	295	2,842.42	9.63	2,382	33,809.94	14.19	9,923	37,692	20.69	
"City of Phoenix"	6,277	26,018	4.14	101,049.63	16.09	3.88	1,979	23,031.78	11.63	8,256	124,081.41	15.02	27,997	110,000	27.81	
Mohave	207	882	4.26	2,849.68	13.77	3.23	85	968.74	11.40	292	3,818.42	13.08	967	4,738	20.41	
Navajo	580	2,646	4.56	8,722.34	15.04	3.30	92	928.60	10.09	672	9,650.94	14.36	2,738	11,063	24.74	
Pima	2,588	12,333	4.77	37,422.44	14.47	3.03	429	3,198.83	7.46	3,017	40,621.27	13.46	12,762	50,300	25.37	
Pinal	906	4,226	4.66	13,826.30	15.26	3.27	165	1,817.37	11.01	1,071	15,643.67	14.61	4,391	18,266	24.14	
Santa Cruz	659	3,103	4.71	12,061.36	18.30	3.89	262	3,090.70	11.80	921	15,152.06	16.45	3,365	9,684	34.74	
Yavapai	1,624	6,538	4.03	31,245.00	19.24	4.78	690	7,559.27	10.93	2,314	38,784.27	16.76	7,228	27,990	25.82	
Yuma	499	2,074	4.16	7,689.80	15.41	3.71	270	3,598.90	13.33	769	11,288.70	14.67	2,344	16,780	13.97	
Totals	22,199	98,011	4.42	\$360,869.89	\$16.26	\$3.68	5,680	\$61,583.16	\$10.84	27,879	\$422,453.05	\$15.15	103,691	396,878	26.06%	

### III. ESTABLISHING OF HEALTH CAMPS

In July 1934 fourteen Boys' and Girls' Health Camps were opened by the Emergency Relief Administration of Arizona. These camps were situated in the cool mountainous regions and in most cases included sites which were loaned by various organizations. Work was required to either enlarge the camps to meet the requirement of increased attendance or to make other improvements to properly care for health and sanitation.

A. The following chart shows the location of the camps by counties and attendance by counties:

<u>County</u>	<u>Location of Camp</u>
Cochise	Rustlers Park, Chiricahua Mountains) Cochise Cave Creek, Chiricahua Mountains ) County
Gila	Norton Creek, Payson ) Gila Camp Jourdin, Reynolds Creek) County
Graham	Graham Mountains, south of Safford
Greenlee	Graham Mountains, undernourished children
Maricopa	Camp Geronimo, near Payson, Gila County
Maricopa	Prescott, Yavapai County
Pima	Turkey Creek, Chiricahua Mountains, Cochise County
Pima	Mount Lemmon, near Tucson, Pima County
Pinal	Mount Lemmon, near Tucson, Pima County
Santa Cruz	Health Camps in Cochise County
Yavapai	Health Camps in Yavapai County; under- nourished and underprivileged; Prescott
Yuma	Health Camps at Prescott, Yavapai County; undernourished and underprivileged

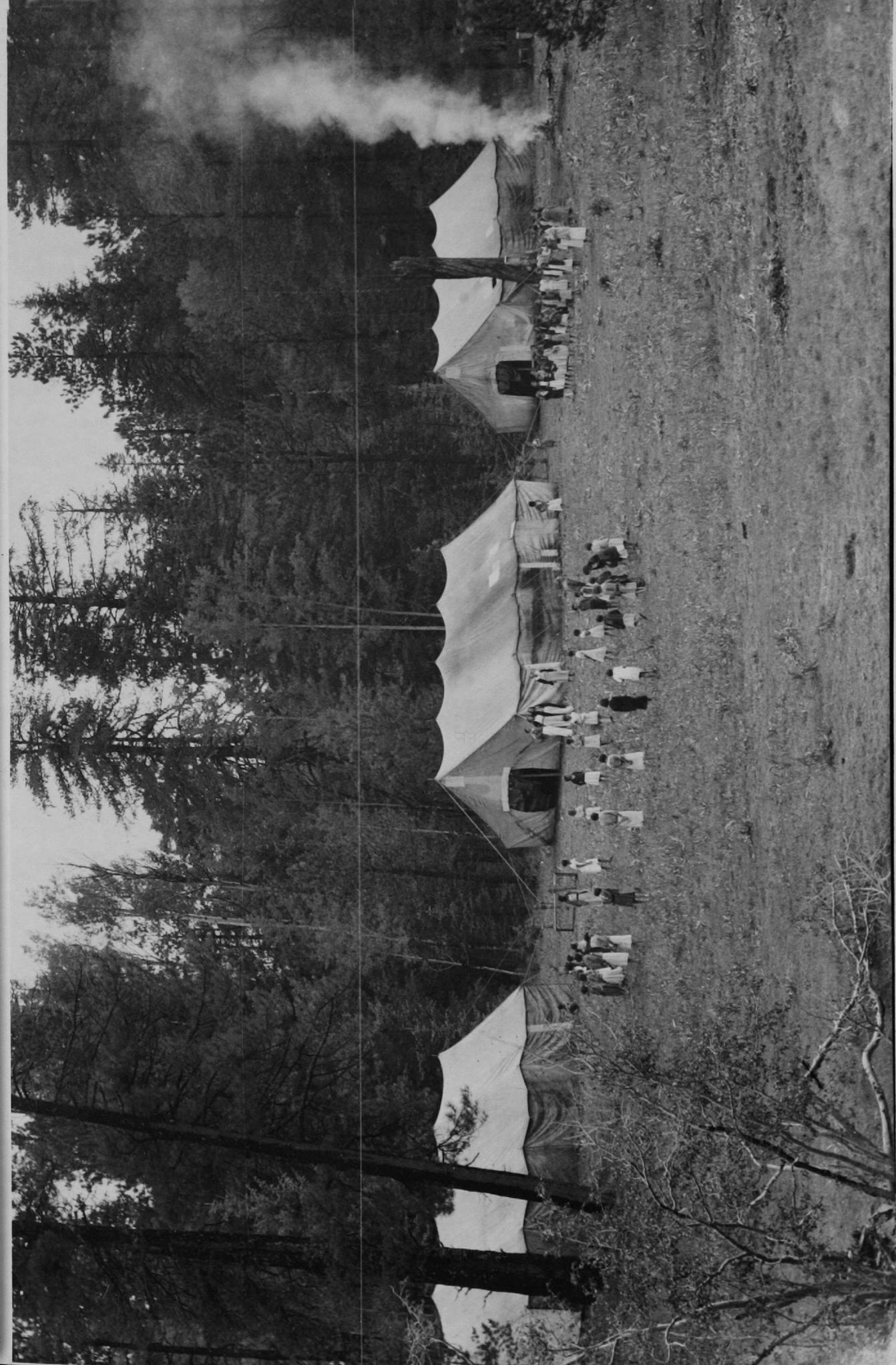


THE HARRIET F. COBB RELIEF MAP  
of the State of  
**ARIZONA**  
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U.S. Highways — State Highways — Places —  
County Roads — Trails — National Monuments ▲

~ LEGEND ~

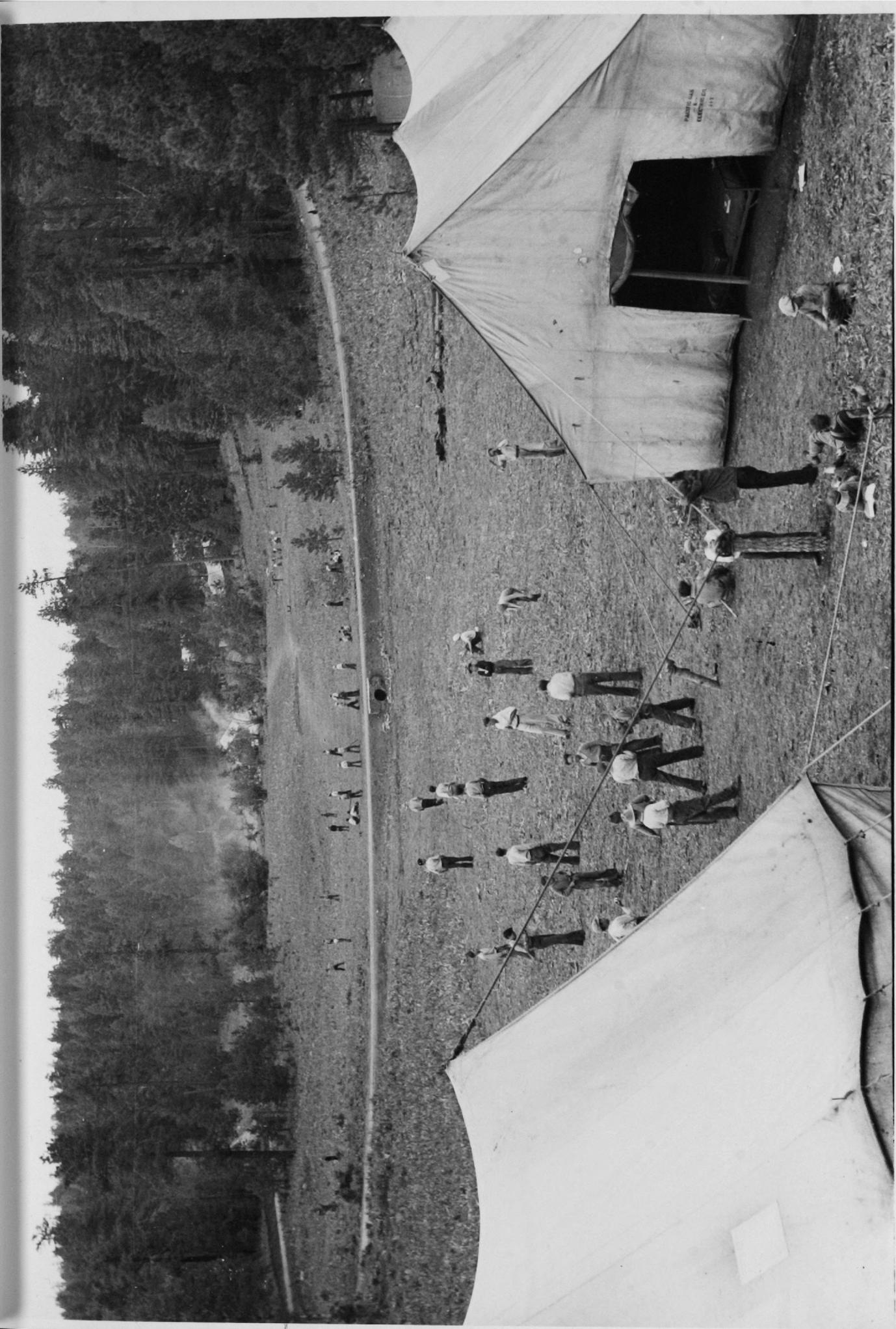
- 1 - RUSTLER'S PARK CAMP
- 2 - CAVE CREEK "
- 3 - HORTON "
- 4 - CAMP JOURDEN "
- 5 - GRAHAM MTS. "
- 6 - CAMP GERONIMO
- 7 - PRESCOTT CAMPS
- 8 - TURKEY CREEK CAMP
- 9 - MT. LEMMON "



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GIRLS' CAMPS

Neg. 610





B. The following information covers individual camps in the different counties; a majority of these camps were set up by the transient division of the Emergency Relief Administration of Arizona:

COCHISE COUNTY

Location:	Boys --	Rustlers Park	Chiricahua Mountains
	Girls--	Cave Creek	Chiricahua Mountains
Elevation:	Rustlers Park	Chiricahua Mountains	7,800 ft.
	Cave Creek	Chiricahua Mountains	5,800 ft.
Housing Facilities:	Boys --	Tents and large lodges	
	Girls--	Tents and cabins	
	Opened:	July 18, 1934	
	Closed:	August 31, 1934	

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Days</u>	<u>Total Days</u>
First Period:				
July 18 thru August 2	63	) 52	16	1,008 832
Second Period:				
August 3 thru 18	63	) 52	16	1,008 832
Third Period:				
August 19 thru 31	63	) <u>52</u>	<u>13</u>	819 <u>676</u>
Totals-----	189	156 <u>189</u> <u>345</u>	45	5,175

<u>Average Weight Gained</u>	<u>Number Ill</u>	<u>Number Injured</u>
6 pounds	1 girl	1 boy

Co-operating Agencies: Civilian Conservation Corps  
Boy Scouts



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BOYS' CAMPS

NEG. 583

GILA COUNTY

Location:      Boys --      Horton Creek      Payson  
                  Girls--      Camp Jourdin      Reynolds Creek

Elevation:     Horton Creek      Payson              6,500 ft.  
                  Camp Jourdin      Reynolds Creek      5,400 ft.

Housing  
 Facilities:     Tents

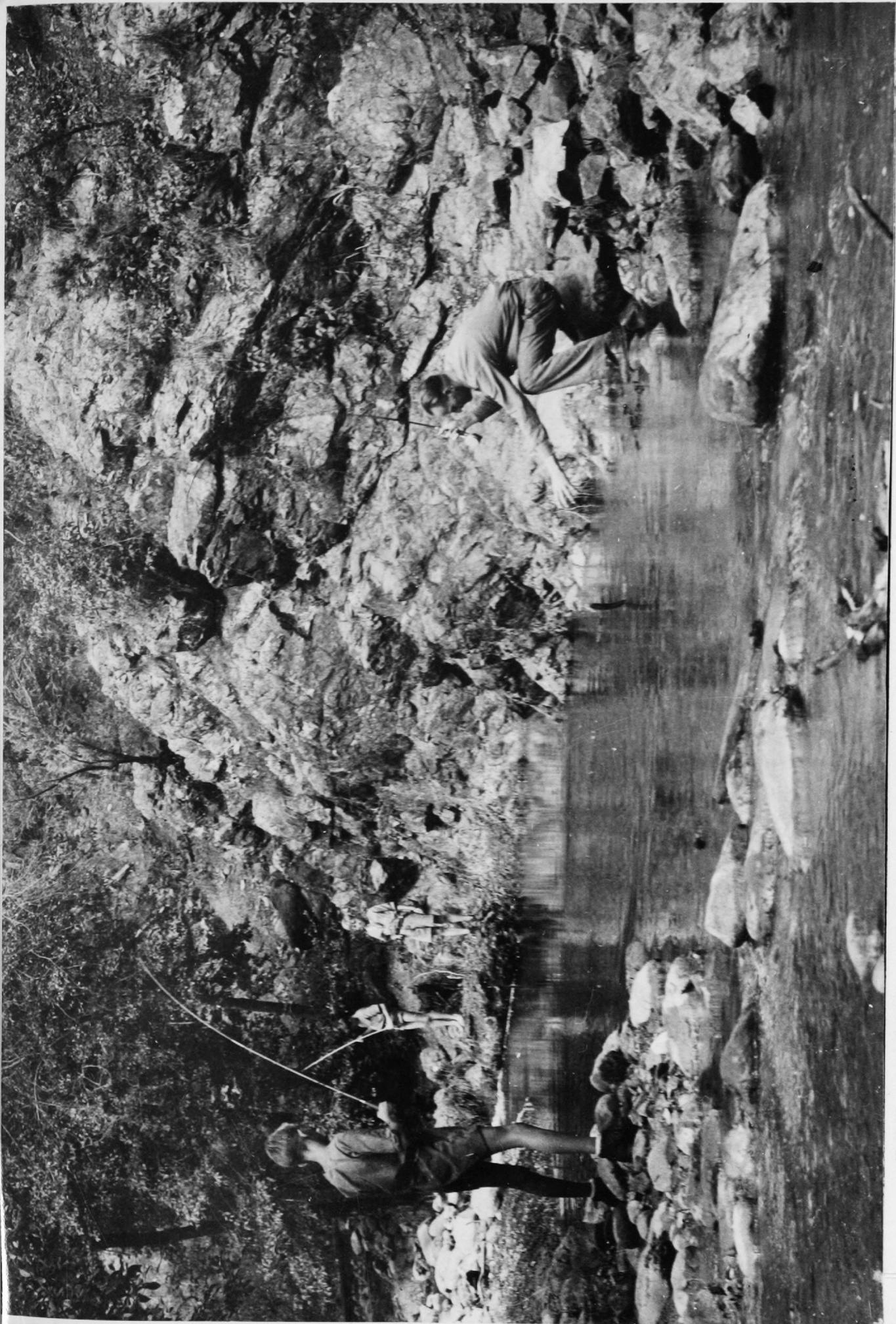
Opened:        August 4, 1934  
 Closed:        August 31, 1934

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Days</u>	<u>Total Days</u>
First Period:				
August 4 thru 15	220		12	2,640
Second Period:				
August 16 thru 31		104	16	1,664
Third Period:				
None	---	---	---	---
Totals-----	220	104 <u>220</u> 324	28	4,304

<u>Average Weight Gained</u>	<u>Number Ill</u>	<u>Number Injured</u>
2 pounds	0	0

Co-operating Agencies:      Agencies that helped the FERA officials through the loan of the camp site, etc.

Apache Council Boy Scouts,  
Gila County



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BOYS' CAMPS

Fishing

Neg. 556

GRAHAM COUNTY

Location: Mount Graham                      Elevation: 9,300 ft.

Housing Facilities:                      Tents, 18 x 34 ft.

Opened: August 5, 1934

Closed: August 30, 1934

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Days</u>	<u>Total Days</u>
First Period:				
August 5 thru 15	134		11	1,474
Second Period:				
August 16 thru 30		120	15	1,800
Third Period:				
None	---	---	---	---
Totals-----	134	120 <u>134</u> 254	26	3,274

Average Weight Gained

3 pounds

Number Ill

0

Number Injured

1 boy  
(fractured rib)

Co-operating Agency:

The encampment pitched its own tents



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BOYS' CAMPS

Swimming Pool

Neg. 549

GREENLEE COUNTY

Location: Mount Graham Elevation: 4,300 ft.

Housing Facilities: Tents, 18 x 24 ft.

Opened: August 5, 1934

Closed: August 30, 1934

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Days</u>	<u>Total Days</u>
First Period:				
August 5 thru 15	126		11	1,386
Second Period:				
August 16 thru 30		74	15	1,110
Third Period:				
None	---	---	---	---
Totals-----	126	74 <u>126</u> 200	26	2,496

Average Weight Gained

3 pounds

Number Ill

0

Number Injured

0

Co-operating Agency:

The encampment pitched its own tents

S-801

-10-



MARICOPA COUNTY

Location: Camp Geronimo, 25 miles east of Payson

Elevation: 6,250 ft.

Housing  
Facilities: Tents

Opened: July 24, 1934

Closed: Sept. 3, 1934

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Days</u>	<u>Total Days</u>
First Period:				
July 24 thru August 7	116		15	1,740
Second Period:				
August 8 thru August 21	115		14	1,725
Third Period:				
August 22 thru September 3	<u>115</u>	<u>-----</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>1,725</u>
Totals-----	346	0	42	5,190

Average Weight  
Gained

8 pounds

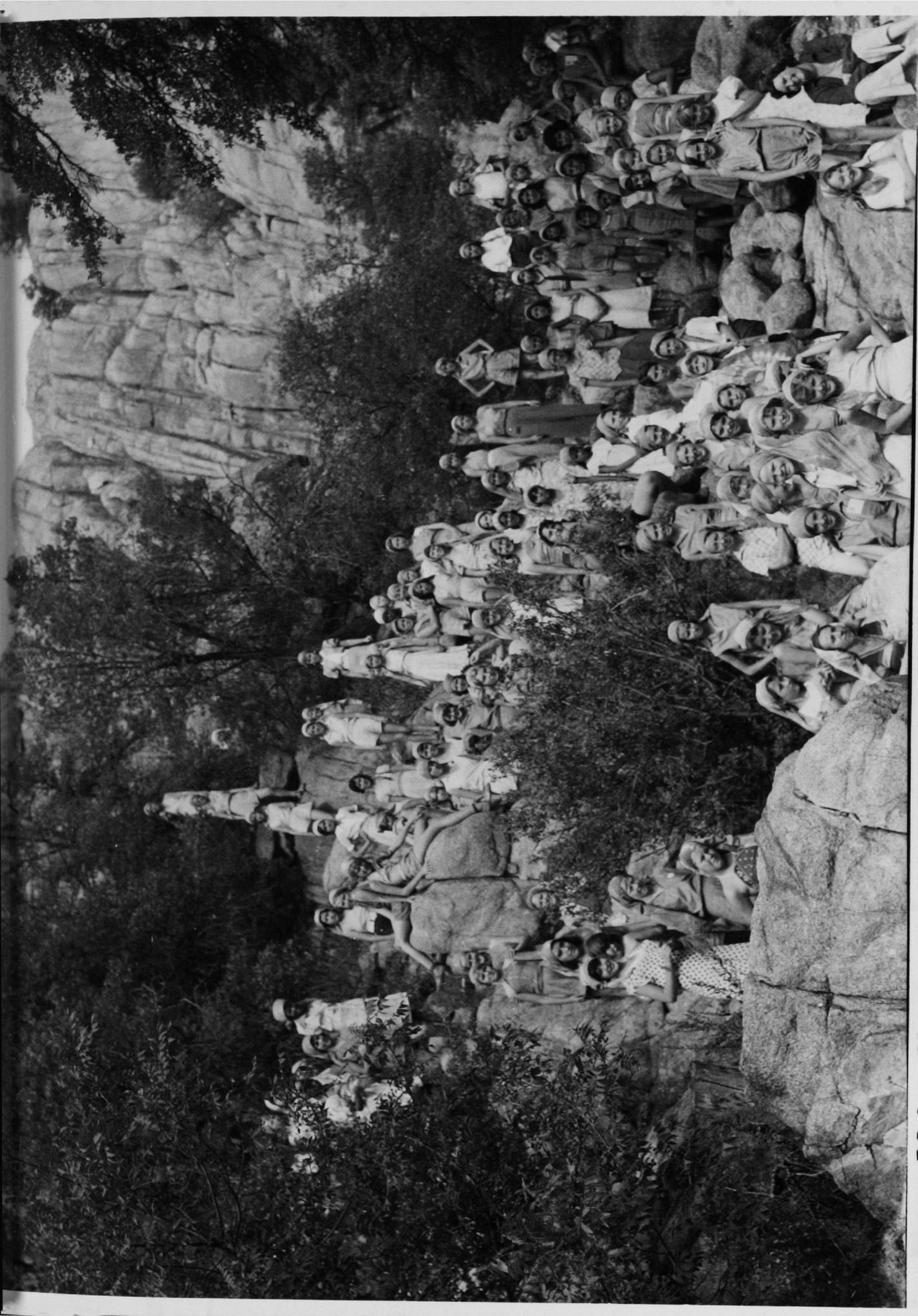
Number Ill

7

Number Injured

0

Co-operating Agency: Roosevelt Council, Boy Scouts  
of America



MARICOPA, YAVAPAI, AND YUMA COUNTIES

Location: Granite Dells, Prescott  
Elevation: 6,232 ft.

Housing: Large living quarters without rooms  
Facilities: Large dining and recreational hall  
and 2 tents

Opened: July 23, 1934  
Closed: Sept. 1, 1934

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Days</u>	<u>Total Days</u>
First Period:				
July 23 thru August 5		159	14	2,226
Second Period:				
August 13 thru August 31	---	<u>160</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>2,240</u>
Totals-----	0	319	28	4,466

<u>Average Weight Gained</u>	<u>Number Ill</u>	<u>Number Injured</u>
7 to 8 pounds	0	0

Co-operating Agencies: Yavapai County Welfare Board  
Y.W.C.A.

MARICOPA, YAVAPAI, AND YUMA COUNTIES

Location: Wolf Creek, Prescott  
Elevation: 6,232 ft.  
Housing  
Facilities: All tents and dining halls  
Opened: July 23, 1934  
Closed: Sept. 1, 1934

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Days</u>	<u>Total Days</u>
First Period:				
July 23 thru August 5	104		14	1,456
Second Period:				
August 6 thru August 18	104		13	1,352
Third Period:				
August 19 thru September 1	<u>103</u>	<u>        </u>	<u>14</u>	<u>1,442</u>
Totals-----	311	0	41	5,250

<u>Average Weight Gained</u>	<u>Number Ill</u>	<u>Number Injured</u>
7 to 8 pounds	0	1 boy (appendectomy)

Co-operating Agencies: Yavapai County Welfare Board  
Camp loaned by transient division

MARICOPA, YAVAPAI, AND YUMA COUNTIES

Location: Groom Creek, Prescott  
Elevation: 6,232 ft.  
Housing  
Facilities: 3 bunk houses, 12 tents,  
1 large dining hall,  
1 shower house

Opened: July 23, 1934  
Closed: Sept. 1, 1934

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Days</u>	<u>Total Days</u>
First Period:				
July 30 thru August 5		105	14	1,470
Second Period:				
August 6 thru August 18		105	13	1,365
Third Period:				
August 19 thru August 31	_____	<u>105</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>1,365</u>
Totals-----	0	315	40	4,200

<u>Average Weight Gained</u>	<u>Number Ill</u>	<u>Number Injured</u>
9 pounds	0	1 girl (broken arm)

Co-operating Agencies: Yavapai County Welfare Board  
Camp loaned by Camp Fire Girls  
of Phoenix

MARICOPA, YAVAPAI, AND YUMA COUNTIES

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMP

(TWO CAMPS ON SAME GROUNDS)

Location: Episcopal Church Grounds, Prescott  
Family Camp

Elevation: 6,232 ft.

Housing  
Facilities: Dining hall, 12 cottages and 11 tents

Opened: July 23, 1934 for 10 days  
Opened again: August 21, 1934 for 10 days  
Closed: August 31, 1934 due to grounds  
having to be used for other  
camps

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Days</u>	<u>Total Days</u>
First Period:				
July 23 thru August 1	195		10	1,950
Second Period:				
August 21 thru August 31		205	11	2,255
Third Period:				
None	---	---	---	---
Totals-----	195	205 195 400	21	4,205

<u>Average Weight Gained</u>	<u>Number Ill</u>	<u>Number Injured</u>
6 to 7 pounds	0	0

Co-operating Agencies: Yavapai County Welfare Board  
Family Camp loaned by Episco-  
palian Church

PIMA COUNTY

Location: Boys -- Turkey Creek, Chiricahua Mountains  
Cochise County

Girls-- Mount Lemmon, Pima County

Elevation: Turkey Creek 7,000 ft.  
Mount Lemmon 9,000 ft.

Housing

Facilities: Turkey Creek -- 10 cabins and tents

Mount Lemmon -- Tents, with wood base boards  
and wooden floors

Opened: July 7, 1934

Closed: Aug. 19, 1934

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Days</u>	<u>Total Days</u>
First Period:				
July 7 thru	90	)		1,320
July 22		90 )	16	1,320
Second Period:				
July 23 thru	90	)		1,320
August 5		90 )	14	1,320
Third Period:				
August 6 thru	90	)		1,320
August 19	<u>      </u>	<u>90 )</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>1,320</u>
Totals-----	270	270	44	7,920
		<u>270</u>		
		<u>540</u>		

Average Weight Gained

2 pounds

Number Ill

4

Number Injured

1  
(appendectomy)

Co-operating Agencies:

Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A.  
Boy Scouts of America  
City of Tucson  
County and County Highway  
Department with trans-  
portation  
Ministerial Association

PINAL COUNTY

Location: Mount Lemmon Elevation: 7,000 ft.

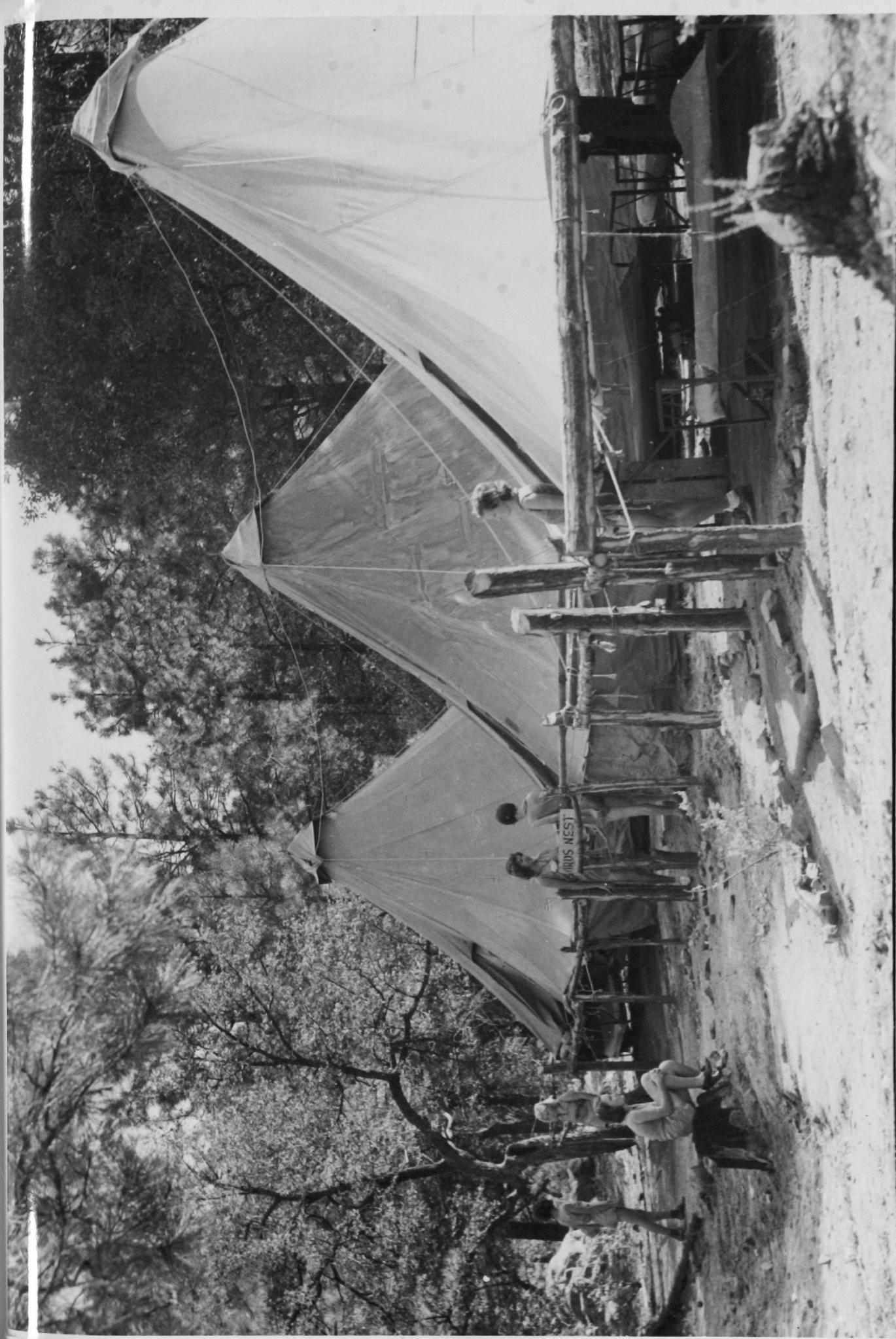
Housing  
Facilities: Tents with wooden floors

Opened: July 7, 1934  
Closed: July 22, 1934

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Days</u>	<u>Total Days</u>
First Period:				
July 7 thru July 22		92	15	1,380
Second Period:				
None				
Third Period:				
None				
Totals-----	0	92	15	1,380

<u>Average Weight Gained</u>	<u>Number Ill</u>	<u>Number Injured</u>
5 pounds	0	0

Co-operating Agencies: Boy Scouts  
City Schools



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GIRLS' CAMPS

Neg. 567



RECAPITULATION

<u>County</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Days</u>	<u>Total Days</u>	<u>Average Weight Gained</u>	<u>Number Ill</u>	<u>Number Injured</u>
Cochise	189	156	45	5,175	6	1	1
Gila	220	104	28	4,304	2	0	0
Graham	134	120	26	3,274	3	0	1
Greenlee	126	74	26	2,496	3	0	0
Maricopa	346	0	42	5,190	8	7	0
Maricopa) Yavapai ) Yuma )	506	839	130	18,121	32	0	2
Pima	270	270	44	7,920	2	4	1
Pinal	0	92	15	1,380	5	0	0
Santa Cruz	<u>57</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>1,484</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Totals--	1,848	1,704	370	49,344	<u>66</u> <u>5</u>	12	5
		<u>1,848</u> <u>3,552</u>					

Total cost of operating - - - - \$56,515.70

Average camp days per  
child - - - - - 13.9%

Average cost per day for all  
children - - - - - 4,084.80

Average cost per child- - - - - 15.90

Average cost per day per child- 1.15

IV. EMPLOYMENT CREATED AND EXPENDITURES NECESSITATED  
BY CAMPS

The total expenditure necessitated by the creation of the Children's Health Camps in Arizona in the summer of 1934 was \$56,515.70. Of this amount \$43,244.66 was spent for material and other costs and \$13,271.04 was paid for wages, going to eighty-nine relief employees and eighty-four non-relief wage earners.

The work was divided as equitably as possible, enabling each county participating in the camps to receive a share of money expended for necessary labor.

The following chart is self-explanatory, showing the employment created and the total expenditures necessitated for these health camps; these expenditures are itemized on the page following the chart:

STATEMENT OF EMPLOYMENT CREATED THROUGH, AND TOTAL EXPENDITURES NECESSITATED  
 BY, PREPARATION, ESTABLISHING, AND OPERATING HEALTH CAMPS IN THE YEAR 1934  
 (As compiled from records of Work Division Accounting Department)

	RELIEF EMPLOYEES			NON-RELIEF EMPLOYEES			TOTAL EMPLOYED			Material and Other Costs	Total Expendi- tures
	Number of Employees	Hours of Work Provided	Earnings	Number of Employees	Hours of Work Provided	Earnings	Number of Employees	Hours of Work Provided	Earnings		
<u>Cochise County Projects:</u>											
'Rustlers' Park - 2-E4-55	5	237	\$ 145.50	7	2,115	\$ 698.87	12	2,352	\$ 844.37	\$ 1,590.50	\$ 2,434.87
Cave Creek - 2-E4-56	-	-	-	6	1,564	647.00	6	1,564	647.00	856.14	1,503.14
<u>Gila County Projects:</u>											
Norton Creek at Payson 4-E4-44	7	1,176	606.85	5	311	171.20	12	1,487	778.05	1,653.23	2,431.28
Reynolds Creek - 4-E4-45	7	554	277.00	6	260	130.00	13	814	407.00	1,260.43	1,667.43
<u>Graham County Projects:</u>											
Graham Mts. 5-E4-23	6	854	464.50	6	1,147	507.32	12	2,001	971.82	4,476.20	5,448.02
<u>Greenlee County Projects:</u>											
Greenlee County 6-E4-20	8	348	174.00	2	430	175.00	10	778	349.00	448.93	797.93
<u>Maricopa County Projects:</u>											
Camp Geronimo 7-E4-73	9	1,877	758.00	9	2,065	1,109.65	18	3,942	1,847.63	6,200.65	8,048.28
Prescott - 7-E4-79	3	196	81.20	-	-	-	3	196	81.20	2,778.51	2,859.71
<u>Pima County Projects:</u>											
Turkey Creek - 10-E4-31	5	812	476.86	5	1,342	605.94	10	2,154	1,082.80	2,150.65	3,233.45
Mt. Lemon - 10-E4-32	3	497	280.00	7	1,680	628.35	10	2,177	908.35	2,552.11	3,460.46
<u>Pinal County Projects:</u>											
Mt. Lemon - 11-E4-37	4	370	211.90	9	568	305.45	13	938	517.35	884.86	1,402.21
<u>Santa Cruz County Projects:</u>											
Cochise County 12-E4-27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	537.00	537.00
<u>Yavapai County Projects:</u>											
Yavapai - 13-E4-48	29	3,111	1,649.00	21	6,877	2,956.47	50	9,988	4,605.47	16,887.41	21,492.88
<u>Yuma County Projects:</u>											
Yuma - 14-E4-23	3	378	189.00	1	42	42.00	4	420	251.00	966.04	1,199.04
Totals	89	10,410	\$5,295.81	84	18,401	\$7,977.23	173	28,811	\$15,271.04*	\$43,244.66	\$56,515.70

\* See next page.

TOTAL COST OF HEALTH CAMPS

Relief Labor - - - - -	\$ 5,293.81
Non-Relief Labor - - - - -	7,977.23
Materials and Other Costs- - - - -	* <u>43,244.66</u>
Total-----	<u>\$56,515.70</u>

\*--Materials and Other Costs comprise  
the following:

Food - - - - -	\$22,686.17
Transportation - - - - -	6,540.73
Clothing - - - - -	3,022.23
Recreational Equipment - - - - -	1,395.05
Miscellaneous - - - - -	2,503.86
Medical - - - - -	1,533.31
Beds and Bedding - - - - -	1,155.03
Building Materials and Electric Supplies - - - - -	2,185.97
Fuel- - - - -	150.71
Laundry - - - - -	734.00
Mesa Equipment - - - - -	798.83
Postage - - - - -	155.49
Rental of Equipment - - - - -	383.28
	<u>\$43,244.66</u>

## V. TRIBUTE TO MEDICAL AND DENTAL PROFESSIONS

A. EXAMINATIONS FOR CAMP ENTRANCE: Fitting tribute should be paid the members of the medical and dental professions in Arizona, who gave generously of their time and services without any remuneration so that every child seeking admission to the Health Camps might be competently examined.

Health certificates were issued and reports were made to the Emergency Relief Administration of Arizona authorities when boys or girls were found to be in need of medical or dental attention. Some cases were urgent and others such as tonsillectomies were postponed so that the children might enjoy this two-weeks vacation and build up their low vitality.

Funds were not available for meeting the heavy expense that examining the children would have necessitated. The splendid co-operation of the medical profession was one of the outstanding factors in making the 1934 Health Camps possible and free from either infectious or contagious diseases of any type.

The care with which each of these examinations was made and the excellent attention given to the children's health after they arrived at camp are responsible for the amazingly low number of illnesses.

B. POST-CAMP TREATMENTS: The following figures from Maricopa county will serve to illustrate the extent and range of treatments given the children at the conclusion of their camp attendance:

1. Medical

Number of Tonsillectomies	626
Number of Throat Treatments	5
Number of Sinus Operations	1
Number of Eye Treatments	36
Number of Eye Refractions	131
Number of Eye Operations	1
Number of Nose Operations	2
Number of Ear Treatments	7
	<u>809</u>

(This figure does not include the children who were ill in homes and cared for by registered nurses, and practical helpers.)

2. Dental

Fillings	197
Treatments	60
Extractions	147
Prophylaxes	98
Tooth brushes given to children	186

Total number of children  
cared for --- 313

VI. SAFEGUARDING THE CHILDREN'S HEALTH

A. MEDICAL: (1) Every child was given a thorough examination prior to his acceptance for enrollment. No child was permitted to attend camp who had not secured a health certificate from the examining physician.

(2) Each camp arranged for a doctor who could be called when needed, or an alternate for emergencies. One camp, due to its inaccessibility, had a physician living in the camp.

(3) Cod liver oil was given regularly to children whose resistance was dangerously low when they first arrived at camp.

(4) Laxatives were given only when necessary to supplement the fruit and other laxative foods served at meal times.

B. NURSES: A nurse was on duty in each camp all of the time, closely watching the health of each child.

C. SANITATION: (1) Every precaution was taken to protect the health of the children while they were in camp through proper sanitation. Some of the camps had little provision, if any, for disposal of garbage and other waste matter; others had not had the means to build garbage pits and fly proof latrines. This matter received the immediate attention of camp directors, prior to the arrival of the children.

(2) Drainage was also a problem which had to be met in some of the camps, particularly those in which the children were housed in tents.

(3) Staple and perishable foods as well as milk were properly cared for.



E. R. A. - ARIZONA

BOYS' CAMPS

Neg. 606

D. RULES: The following Camp Health Rules as posted at the Girl Reserve Camp at Granite Dells near Prescott, will give an excellent idea of the precautions taken to safeguard the health of Arizona's boys and girls.

(1) All garbage cans or barrels must have tight covers and must be cleaned and scalded three times a week.

(2) All toilets must be fly proof and must have covers for the holes, by order of the State Board of Health. Please post notices in toilets calling the children's attention to the covers and their use.

(3) Nurses must be on duty in the camps from 8:30 until 7 p.m. Their special work is to watch for contagion, eye strain, take charge of emergencies, give cod liver oil and observe children thoroughly that we may have some definite information on their health for our further work.

(4) All sacks of staples, sugar, flour, etc., must not be kept on floors of storehouses. Have shelves available for this.

(5) All milk must be kept iced and covered. We cannot afford epidemics.

(6) Watch trash carefully, thereby avoiding all fire hazards.

(7) Engine rooms and storerooms must be in good shape, clean and no accumulation of rubbish.

(8) Any sick child must be isolated as long as any symptoms of temperature, nausea or rash persist.

(9) All tents should have adequate drainage.

(10) Beds should have boards or flat stones under each leg.

(11) Each camp should have drinking fountains. There must not be a cup at the hydrant that all may drink out of.

(12) Each camp has a doctor and an alternate for emergencies.

(13) Report to the office immediately any deserter, that we may get in touch with her home relief office.

E. INSPECTION: The camps in Yavapai county, attended by the children from Maricopa, Yavapai and Yuma counties, were inspected each week by physicians from Prescott, Arizona. Kitchens, tents, refrigerators, store rooms, latrines, etc., were carefully inspected at each visit.

These camps were also visited every other day by the county nurse so that each child was always under constant supervision of both physicians and nurses as well as the directors of the camps.

The inspection given these camps is typical of that carried out for each group of children.



## VII. FOOD SERVED TO CHILDREN IN HEALTH CAMPS

The vitality of practically all of the children attending these summer camps was low; failure to receive balanced meals and nourishing foods had taken toll in physical energy and mental alertness. The first consideration of the Emergency Relief Administration of Arizona was to build up the bodies of these underprivileged children, many of whom came from homes where one or more members of a family were suffering from tuberculosis.

The food served in the Health Camps of Arizona was a notable tribute to those who planned the menus as evidenced by the striking gains in weight. These varied from as little as one pound to as much as sixteen pounds during the camp attendance of two weeks.

The menus were planned by an experienced dietitian, the school nurse of Yavapai county, who has made a special study of dietetics, and a committee whose members were selected because of their fitness for this particular task.

Many of the fresh vegetables for the Health Camps were grown in gardens operated by the relief organizations. As a result, only the freshest of produce was used and this was secured without cost.

With slight variation, the meals were the same in all of the camps, providing uniform nutriment.



*E.R.A - ARIZONA*

*BOYS' CAMPS*

*Mess Hall*

*NEG 607*

A. MENUS: The following menus are representative of the meals given the children during the encampment:

<u>BREAKFAST</u>	<u>DINNER</u>	<u>SUPPER</u>
<u>Monday</u>		
Seedless raisins Oatmeal, cream Toast, butter Bacon, eggs Cocoa, milk	Corn chowder, crackers Meat stew with vegetables Mashed potatoes Combination salad with French dressing Heavenly rice Bread, butter Milk	Peanut butter sandwiches Sweet potatoes Pickled beets and cabbage salad Cottage pudding, chocolate sauce Bread, butter Cocoa, milk
<u>Tuesday</u>		
Cantaloupe Dry cereal, cream Toast, butter Bacon Cocoa, milk	Gumbo soup, crackers Baked ham Escalloped potatoes String beans Shredded Romaine with French dressing Pineapple sherbet Bread, butter Cocoa, milk	Baked potatoes Sliced tomato and cucumber salad with mayonnaise Chocolate frost- ed Devil's Food cake Bread, butter Cocoa malt, milk
<u>Wednesday</u>		
Bananas Cream of Wheat, cream Baking powder bis- cuits Butter, honey Pork sausage Cocoa, milk	Vegetable soup, crackers Roast veal, dressing, gravy Creamed new peas Shredded lettuce and to- mato salad with 1000 Island dressing	Italian spaghetti Cooked vegetable salad Sugar cookies Graham rolls, butter Cocoa, milk Custard
<u>Thursday</u>		
Grapefruit Dry cereal, cream Toast, butter Raspberry jam Eggs Cocoa, milk	Vermicelli soup, crackers Steak, gravy Buttered summer squash Iced celery hearts Sweet relish Fresh peach ice cream Bread, butter Milk	Scalloped salmon Cottage fried potatoes Carrot, raisin, lettuce salad Bread, butter Cocoa malt, milk



Neg. 585

Mess Hall

BOYS' CAMPS

E.R.A. - ARIZONA

ASTMAN - MITCHELL - KODAK JR

BREAKFASTDINNERSUPPERFriday

Stewed prunes  
Mush  
Dry cereal, cream  
Toast, butter  
Bacon  
Milk

Cream tomato soup,  
crackers  
Baked fish  
Spiced apple sauce  
Mashed potatoes  
Buttered beets  
Sweet pickles  
Pears  
Bread, butter  
Milk

American cheese  
sandwich  
Potato chips  
Sliced tomato  
salad with French  
dressing  
Lemon or fruit pie  
Graham rolls,  
butter  
Cocoa, milk

Saturday

Fresh plums  
Dry cereal, cream  
Toast, butter  
Bacon, eggs  
Cocoa, milk

Vegetable soup,  
crackers  
Prime ribs of beef,  
gravy  
Browned potatoes  
Lyonnaise carrots  
Cole slaw with cream  
dressing  
Upside down cake with  
whipped cream  
Bread, butter  
Milk

Egg  
Sauerkraut  
Parsleyed potatoes  
Combination salad  
with French  
dressing  
Fresh peaches,  
cream  
Bread, butter  
Cocoa, milk

Sunday

Grapefruit  
Cream of Wheat, cream  
Bacon  
Hot cakes, butter  
Toast, butter, syrup  
Milk

Tomato bouillon,  
crackers  
Chicken, cream gravy  
Mashed potatoes  
Fresh string beans  
Head lettuce and  
tomato salad with  
French dressing  
Vanilla ice cream  
Nabiscoes  
Bread, butter  
Milk

Baked navy beans  
with ham hocks  
Lyonnaise potatoes  
Fruit salad with  
boiled dressing  
Sweet pickles  
Cornbread, butter,  
jelly  
Cocoa malt, milk

OVALTINE at bed time

B. ETIQUETTE: Not only were the children well but correctly taught in the matter of table manners. Some of the children had received admirable example and teaching at home but a majority were sadly lacking in the little niceties that make meal time a pleasure not merely a necessary routine.

The children not only learned the use of the silver but its place on the table. The correct setting of tables for meal time, and, the serving of food was part of the duties of the girls, duties from which they gained an experience which will carry over in their homes and in later life.

Camp work for both boys and girls included "K.P." with the girls having "set up" groups who set the tables for serving and "clean up" teams who removed the dishes and cleared the tables after meals.

#### VIII. CLOTHING WORN

The uniformity of clothing is vitally important to the success of a camp and the happiness of the children attending. Many an unhappy hour can be spent, particularly by little girls who feel conspicuous because of their worn or inappropriate clothes. They hesitate to join in the general fun and fail to derive a maximum pleasure in their activities.

Try as we may we cannot make children unnatural and while older ones may have learned to be tactful and considerate of the feelings of others, little children,



E. R. A. - ARIZONA

BOYS' CAMPS

K. R. DUBY

NEG. 6008



both boys and girls, are very apt to cruelly express their observations concerning the wearing apparel of their companions. An unhappiness, that could be avoided by the provision of suitable clothing, follows:

While it was impossible this last summer to arrange for suits for all of the children, a total of 3,234 garments were made in the Relief Sewing Rooms; these were used in the Maricopa, Yuma and Yavapai county camps.

The boys' shorts were a substantial blue checkered Otis suiting and their shirts were a plain blue material.

The girls' sun suits were attractive pastel shades that could not help but be dear to the hearts of little color-starved girls. Soft greens and delicate orchids were strikingly limed against the deep green of the pines as the children worked or played in camp and the surrounding forest.

At the conclusion of the vacation periods each boy and girl was given a suit to wear home, with the hope that it would give the parents an idea of the most appropriate yet inexpensive clothing that can be used during the extreme summer heat, meeting all the needs of modesty yet allowing a maximum comfort.

As one of their hobby activities the girls learned to do tie-and-dye work and were provided with inexpensive material for making gay scarfs. These rainbow-colored squares were used in their dances and made a notable addition to their suits.

At night as the girls sat or danced around the fires, these scarfs and suits lent a brightness of color that carried with it all the romance of a Gypsy camp. Visitors who had the privilege of seeing the gay little girls and hearing their happy voices raised in song declare that they will always carry in their album of memories a picture particularly treasured.

The following report lists the pertinent information regarding the making of the suits and the materials used:

SEWING ROOM WORK NECESSARY TO PREPARE CHILDREN FOR CAMP

MARICOPA COUNTY

Number of Suits Made:

<u>Boys</u>	Shirts	362		
	Shorts	1,268		
	Scout Suits	<u>478</u>	2,108	
<u>Girls</u>	Suits (Bandana)	147		
	Suits (Middy)	929		
	White Panties	<u>133</u>	<u>1,209</u>	2,317

YAVAPAI COUNTY

Number of Suits Made:

<u>Boys</u>	Shorts		205	
<u>Girls</u>	Sun Suits (2-piece suits, blouse and shorts)	356		
	Number of pieces		<u>712</u>	<u>917</u>
Total Number of Garments-----				3,234

In addition to furnishing the children in the Health Camps with sun suits and shorts, the Emergency

Relief Administration of Arizona purchased a total of 1,340 pairs of shoes for the children to wear during the encampment. Many of the children were practically barefooted and would have been unable to remain in the camp and participate in the hikes and other activities, had they not been supplied with shoes. These shoes cost an average of \$1.25 per pair.

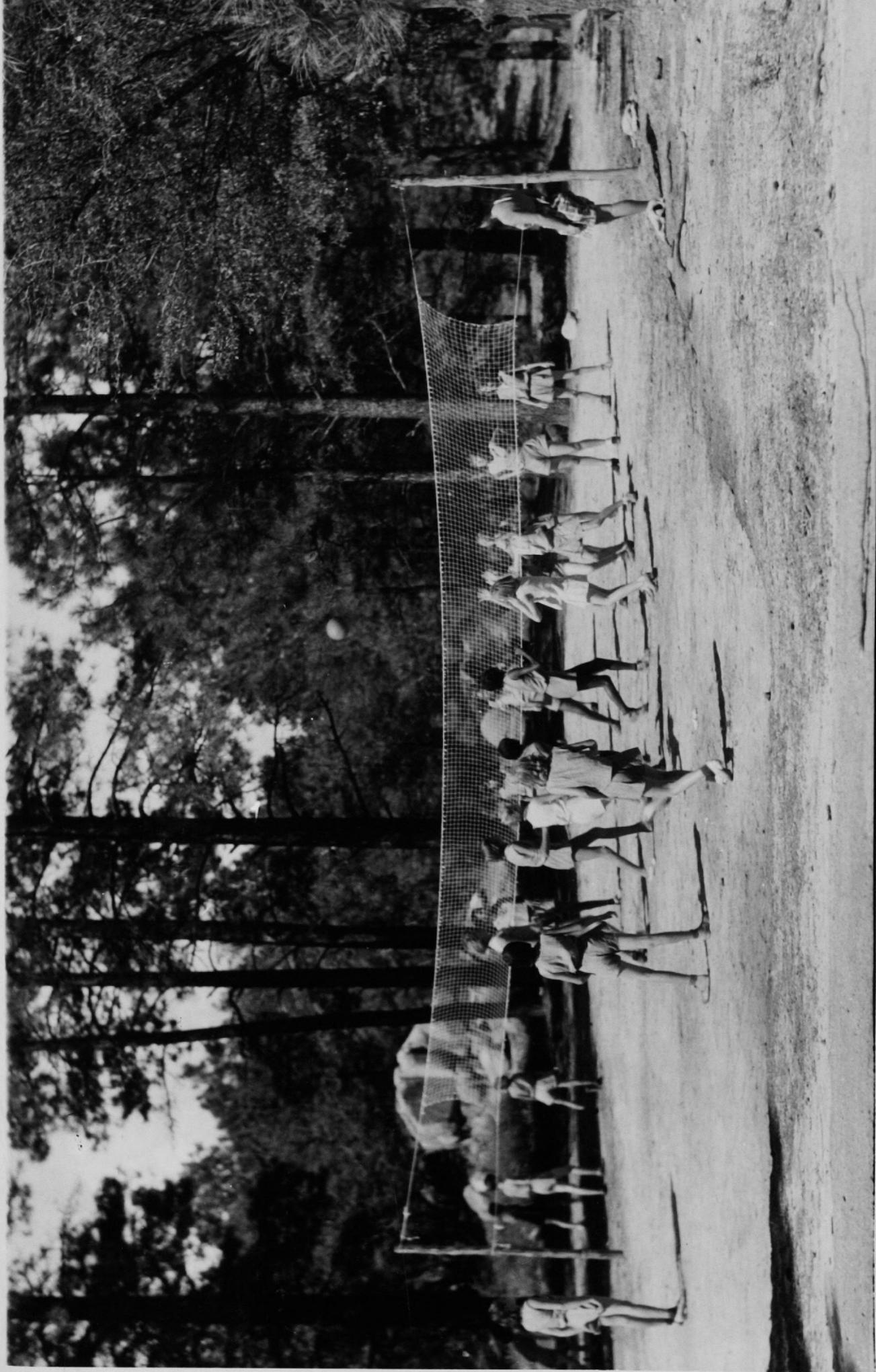
#### IX. CAMP SPORTS

A. GIRLS: The manner of presentation and time devoted to physical activities differed but the programs as carried out by the Yavapai county camps for Maricopa, Yavapai and Yuma counties may be given as an example.

Every child in camp was required to come out for sports either as a participant or as a spectator. During the morning period twenty minutes was given over to exercise with two periods of three minutes each for rest. The children were divided into squads with a squad leader at the head of each division.

After the twenty-minute period of exercises, which included deep breathing, deep knee bending, arm and leg exercises, the children were divided into age and size groups and under the supervision of a counselor played suitable games.

Three times a week during the morning period practice baseball games were played. Baseball was one of the outstanding sports in camp. Volley ball was also popular.

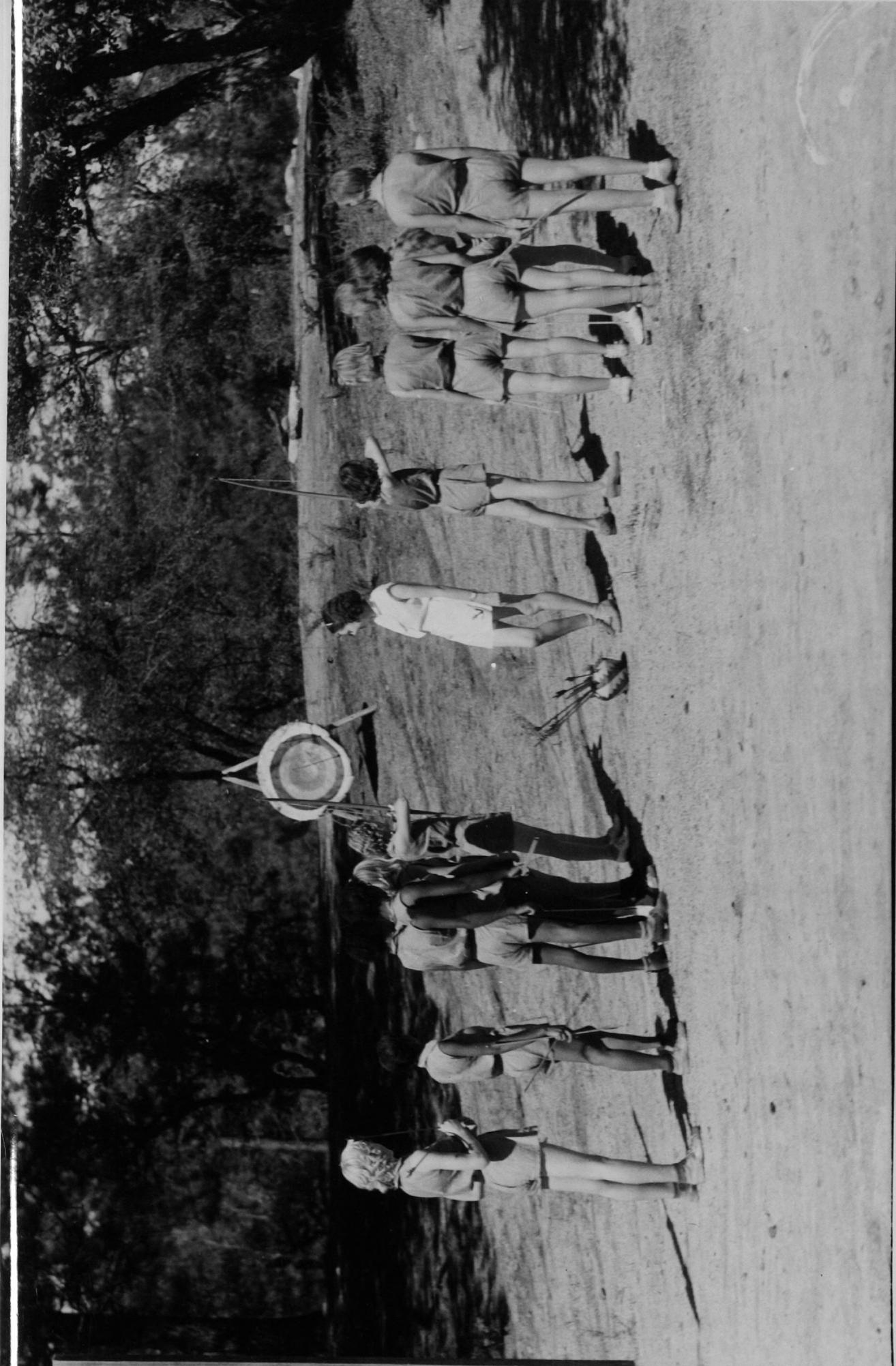


E.R.A. - ARIZONA

GIRLS' CAMPS

Volley Ball

Neg. 579



Teams were organized from the different groups. One evening two teams of counselors competed.

Relay races were held for the girls who were again pitted against others of their own size and age. Of all of the diversified activities which were planned for the camps, none brought the children into closer contact with each other than the recreational periods--one in the morning and one in the afternoon.

Archery was one of the sports particularly enjoyed by the girls in the various camps. Teams were chosen and given such names as the Robin Hood and William Tell groups. In this work, the correct standing position was emphasized and the chests of the children were developed and shoulders were straightened. Archery periods usually occurred once during the morning and once in the afternoon.

B. BOYS: The activities varied according to the pleasure of the boys, their ages and facilities of the camps.

The following is typical of the activities enjoyed in all the camps: hiking, swimming, boxing, ping-pong, horseshoes, Wiener roasts, story telling in the evening around the camp fires, singing, treasure hunting, stunts by tents, ax throwing, soft ball, volley ball, checkers, field meets and in some instances, swimming and carnivals.

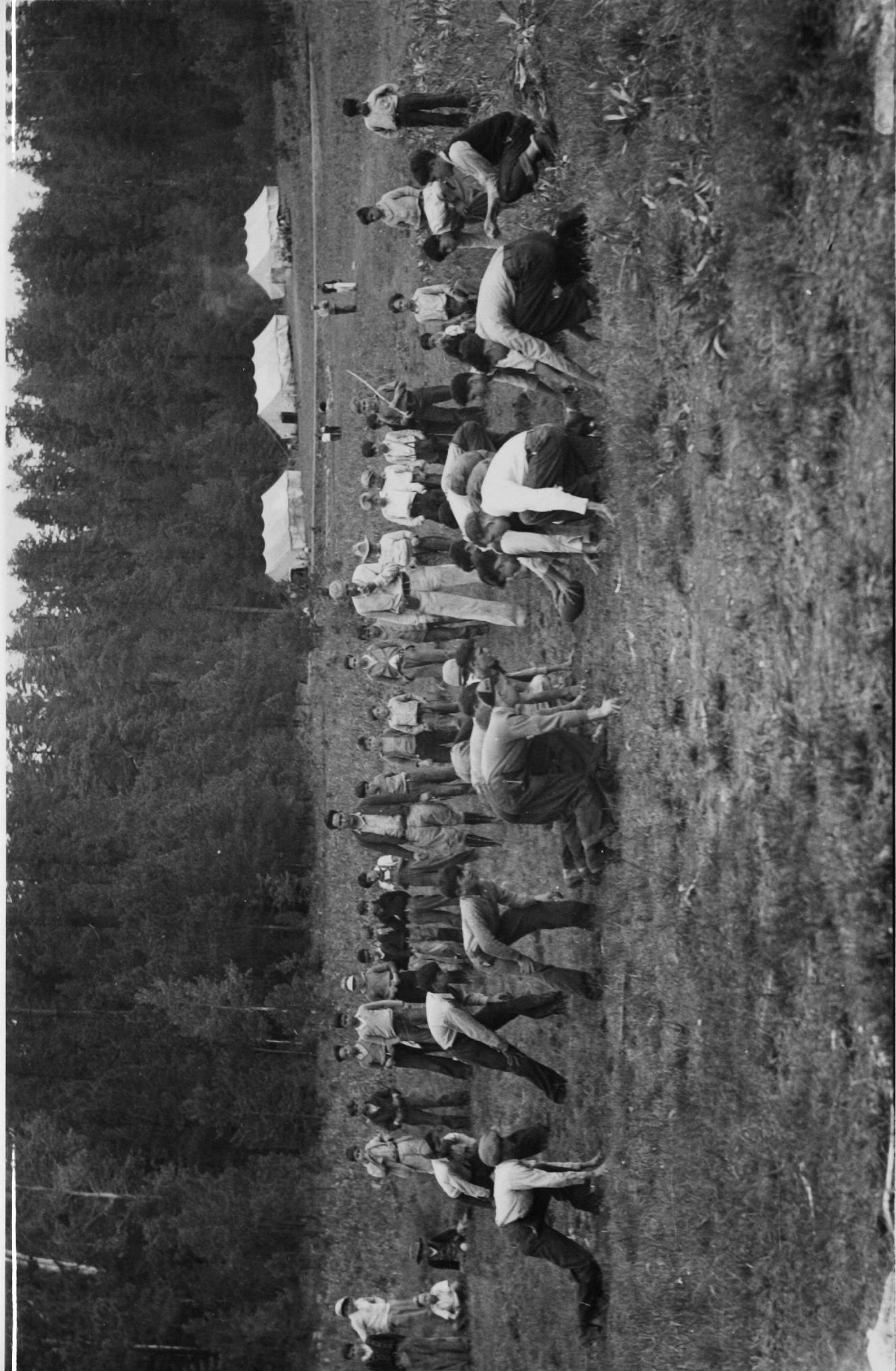


E.R.A. - ARIZONA

BOYS' CAMPS

Boxing

Neg. 590



E. R. A. - ARIZONA

BOYS' CAMPS

NEG. 603

## X. DAILY CAMP PROGRAMS AND SCHEDULES

Busy boys and girls are happy boys and girls, if this activity is well balanced between work and play. The program as scheduled and carried out in the Health Camps, provided recreation through physical activities and various hobby groups; each child was also given certain camp duties as his responsibility for the day. Competition among the children in the various tents or cottages helped to make these little duties a game instead of work and assured the tasks being done as nearly perfect as the children could do them. The little vacationists learned to play happily with each other and work willingly and congenially, doing their share of the duties assigned them in their tents or other parts of the grounds.

A thoughtfulness for others; a consideration for tent mates and camp acquaintances gradually became a part of the ethics practiced by a majority of the children.

The following programs taken from the camp reports depict the days occupations:

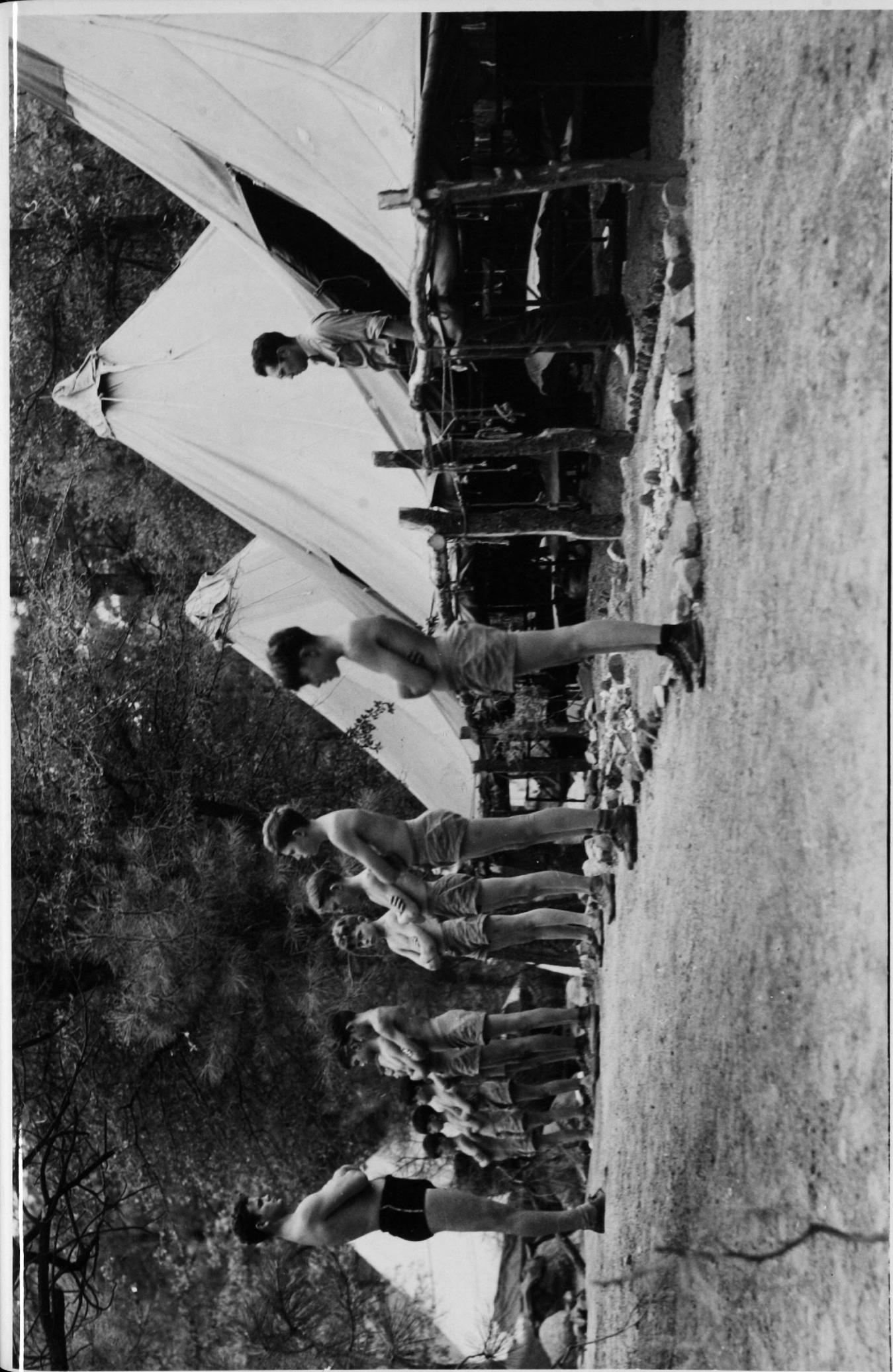
### GIRLS CAMP PROGRAM

7:00 Rising bell  
7:30 Breakfast  
8:30 Camp inspection  
8:45 Thoughts for the day  
9:00 Hobby groups:  
    Nature study, handicraft,  
    music, story telling,  
    dramatics  
10:00 Organized play  
11:30 Close of play period  
12:00 Dinner  
  
1:00 Supervised rest  
2:00 Quiet hour for reading and writing  
3:00 Hobby groups:  
    Nature study, handicraft,  
    folk dancing, story telling  
4:00 Recreation  
5:00 Showers  
6:00 Supper  
7:30 Camp fire or other evening meeting  
8:45 Room meetings  
9:00 Taps

### A SAMPLE SUNDAY PROGRAM FOR GIRLS

7:30 Rising bell  
8:00 Breakfast  
9:00 Camp inspection  
9:15 Morning vespers; sometimes a visiting  
    minister in charge  
9:30 A fairly long but leisurely walk to  
    some of the many points of beauty  
    and interest near the camp  
11:30-) Leisure time to read and write  
12:30 )  
1:00 Dinner  
2:00 Rest hour  
3:00-5:00 Visiting hours and a ball game  
5:30-8:00 Gypsy Pattaran

Note: A decided effort was made to plan a different but attractive Sunday program, because youngsters away from home are more apt to be lonesome on Sunday than any other day. This is especially true of the children who did not have guests visit them.



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BOYS' CAMPS

Inspection

Neg. 584

## BOYS DAILY SCHEDULE

6:30	First call
6:40	Reveille
6:50	Wash up
7:30	Breakfast
8:00	Staff meeting
8:10	Assembly for special details and clean up detail
8:35	Clean tents, prepare for in- spection
9:00	Inspection
9:16	Assembly for handicraft, hikes, swimming, volley ball, indoor, horseshoes and ping-pong
11:40	Recall wash up
12:00	Lunch
12:30	Rest period
1:45	Afternoon activity
4:30	Wash up
4:55	Retreat
5:00	Supper
8:50	Call to quarters
9:00	Taps

## XI. HOBBY GROUPS AND PLACE IN PROGRAM

A. GIRLS: Teaching children to use their leisure time was the object of the hobby groups. They were allowed to choose their own hobbies and were so enthusiastic about them that they have continued these interests during the winter months.

These hobbies have given the children something that is their very own and camp experience taught the directors that that was what was needed most. As the interests of the children vary, so did their hobbies, ranging from nature lore and handicrafts to various sports.

### 1. Nature Study:

This hobby had as its goal two objectives. First, to furnish the children with every possible new experience and contact, thereby making for individual growth; and sec-



NATURE STUDY

THE WOODS

NATURE STUDY

BIRDS

NATURE

NATURE



*E.R.A. - ARIZONA*

*GIRLS' CAMPS*

*Nature Study*

*Neg. 576*



E. R. A. - ARIZONA

BOYS' CAMPS

Nature Study

Neg. 558



ond, to furnish information on nature lore for those particular children who might be interested in it as a desirable leisure time activity in the future.

These two aims were accomplished, in so far as possible, by the following activities: (a) the mounting of actual specimens; (b) blue printing; (c) field trips and hikes; (d) making of note book covers (spatter work, water color designs, cut papers, etc.); (e) establishing an aquarium; (f) meetings around the camp fire; (g) boating; and (h) assembling exhibits for local store windows.

An idea of the interest shown and the continued success of the class may be gathered from the fact that, with few exceptions, every girl was in the class at some period during the two weeks.

## 2. Handicraft:

The main object of the handicraft group was to teach the children the real meaning of the word "beauty". This objective was carried out by the use of paints, enamels, raffia, reed, and yarn. The children were taught the correct way to apply paints after they had been well mixed and blended to suit their color design. They were taught how to select different types of designs which would be appropriate for various uses.

## 3. Music Group:

In any camp there is no more important hobby group than the music group to bring about a joyful group spirit.

"Hearts are nearer understanding  
When voices have sung together."





E.R.A. - ARIZONA

GIRLS' CAMPS

Singing Class

Neg. 575

The objectives of the music group were to increase an interest in and create a taste for the higher types of music which are suitable for all occasions, such as morning songs, evening songs, folk songs, songs which have sprung from the pulsating heart of peasant folk from many countries and many walks of life, but whose message is of common interest and universal appeal. Music knows no geographical boundaries but is carried from sea to sea as gently as the soft summer zephyrs blow. The dominant purpose of the music group was to increase this appreciation of beauty, harmony and melody which helps to make life itself a song.

The music group participated in many camp activities. It led the daily singing for morning inspiration, made a generous contribution to the camp fire and other evening programs, and assisted the folk dancing and dramatics groups in presenting beautiful outdoor pageants.

#### 4. Story Telling:

The story telling hobby group served a large number of the smaller children as well as a goodly number of the larger girls. Children who were physically unable to participate in strenuous exercise and hikes through the woods found story telling an interesting substitute.

All children love stories and are always attracted by new ones. The stories used were selected with care as to the age of the children and general correlation with other subjects given in camp. Some of the stories were acted out by the group for themselves or before the camp fire in the evening.

## 5. Library:

In one of the camps a library of eighty books was maintained during the entire six weeks. The library was open for one half hour following dinner and supper at which time children made withdrawals and returns of books. One hour each day was set aside, following the rest hour, when the girls might read in their rooms. They responded to the library periods in an exceptional manner.

## 6. Health Program:

The importance of the health program in any camp cannot be over-rated. This fact is especially true of health camps such as these. The Emergency Relief Administration of Arizona camp health rules were given. In addition to maintaining these rules, a series of health programs were presented by the children. These programs included playlets, health poems, quotations and slogans on posters. The following examples will illustrate in part:

1. Dirty hands are such a fright.  
See, I washed mine clean and  
white.  
Mother says it is quite right,  
To wash both morning, noon and  
night.
2. Sing a song of toothpaste,  
Morning, noon and night;  
Twenty healthy little teeth,  
Strong and shining white;  
Every day I brush them  
To keep them nice and clean.
3. There are two kinds of dirty  
nails that are dangerous--  
those in old boards, and those  
on dirty fingers.

4. Fingers rank next to flies as disease carriers. Wash the hands immediately before eating, before handling, preparing or serving food, after using the toilet, after tending the sick, and after handling anything unclean.
5. I would rather put a dirty fork into my mouth three times a day than to have thirty-two dirty teeth in it all the time.

#### 7. Dramatics:

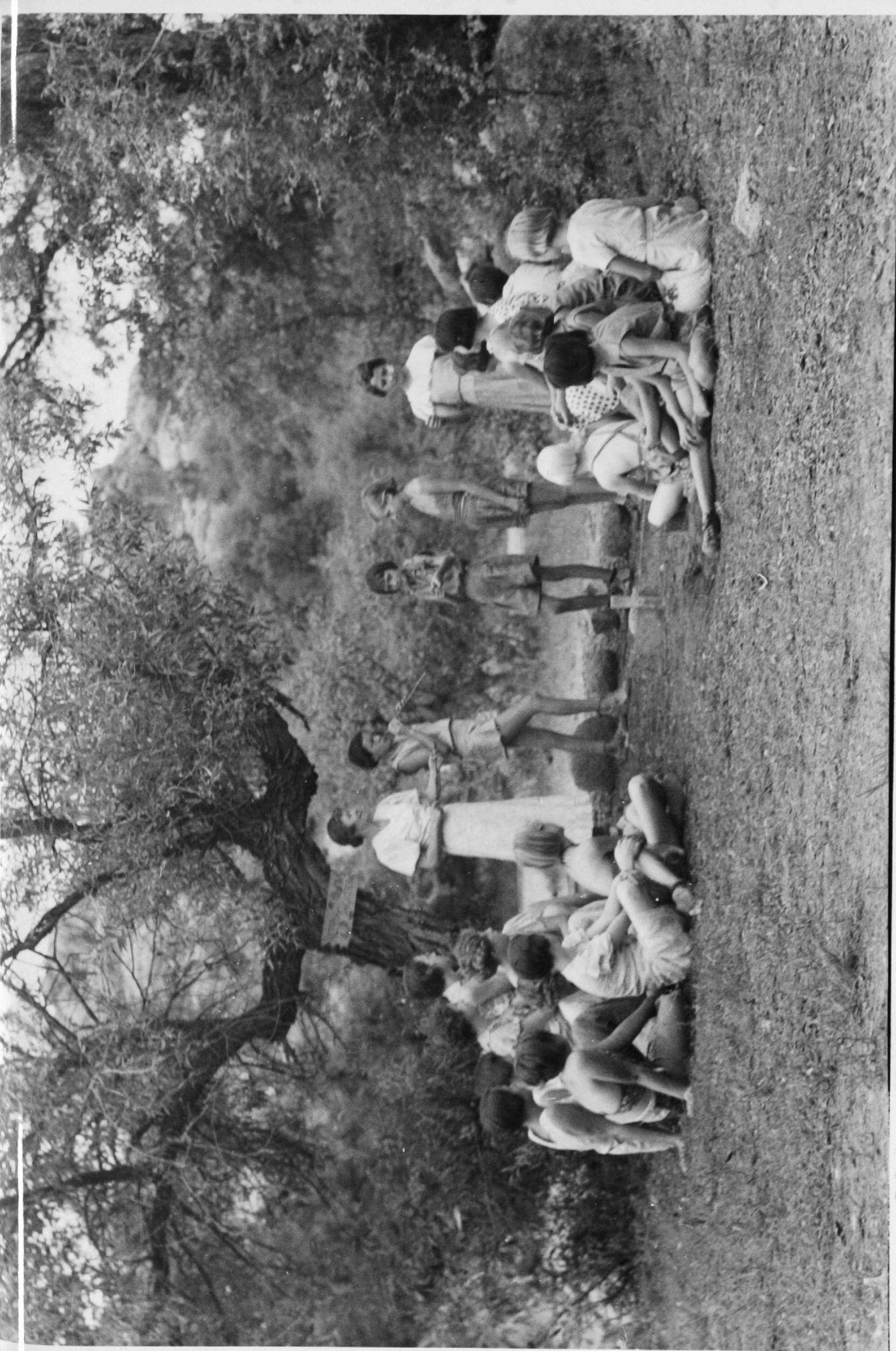
The objective of the instructor was to provide the children with creative activity which would give satisfaction. The means used was acting with and without words. There was a careful selection of material from good authors--material within the range of the children's capacity of appreciation.

There was also an attempt, a decided one, to help the girls to use better English and to acquire a more dignified vocabulary.

#### 8. Folk Dancing:

The folk dancing classes were well attended. At the first the little ones were timid, but every effort was made to help them forget their inhibitions and overcome their self-consciousness and to be what they should be--happy girls, giving themselves up to the lilt and rhythm of the dance.

The objective of the dance hobby group was to give the participants a chance to express happiness through the medium of the dance which develops a child both physically and mentally--mentally, because it teaches the



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GIRLS' CAMPS

Little Theatre Play

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brain to think and act quickly; physically, because harmonious movements strengthen and develop the body.

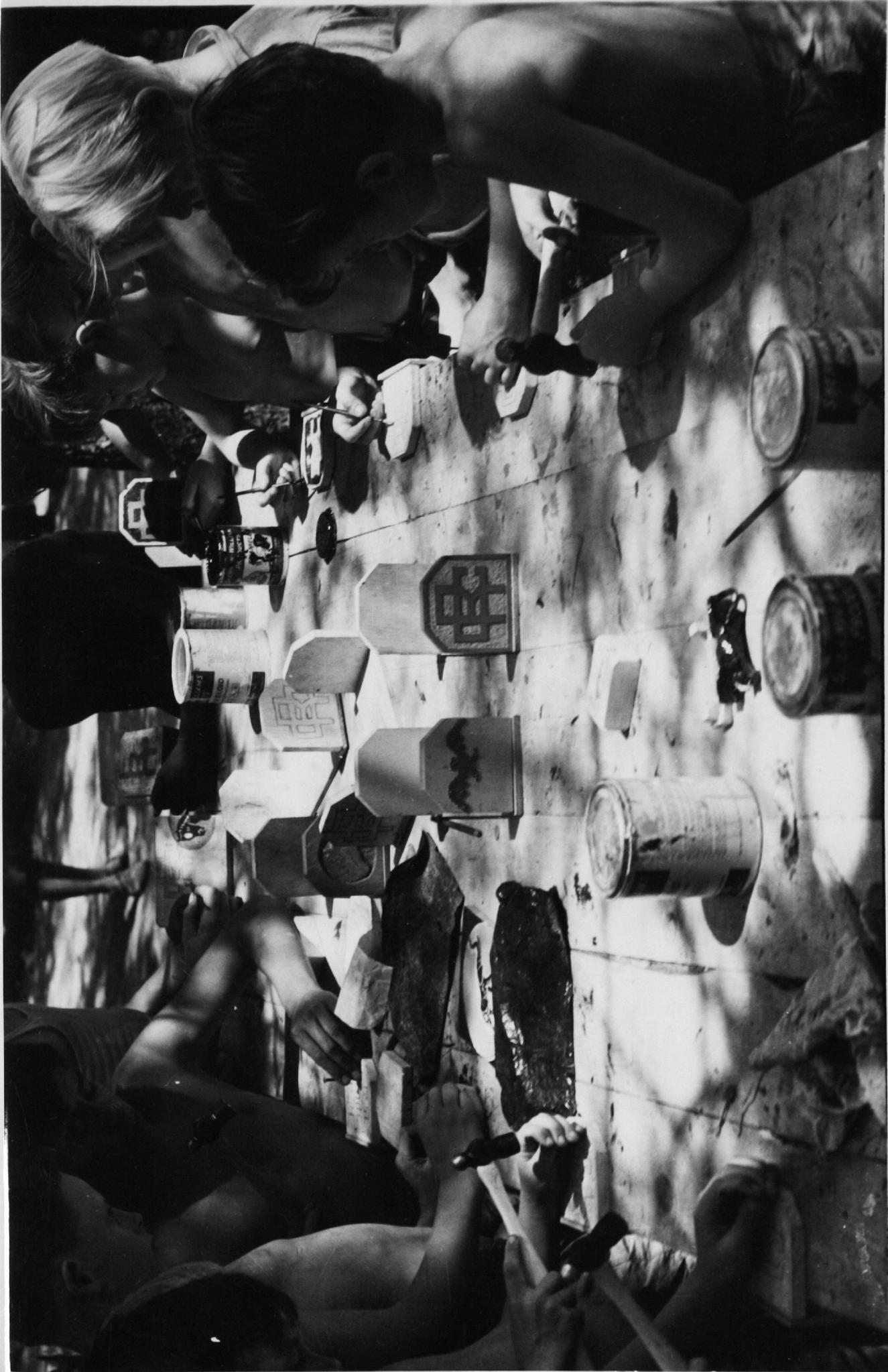
9. Bulletin Boards:

In camp life as in regular daily life, a bulletin board is an attraction--at least it is if it serves its purpose. One camp boasted of three bulletin boards. One board was used by the nature study hobby group for the mounting of specimens; another board was used by the handicraft hobby group for the posting of daily prize winners; the third bulletin board was nailed to a tree beside the path leading from the dormitory. An illustrated poem mounted on colored poster paper was placed on this board each day. The purpose of the poem was to stimulate constructive thinking. An example of one of the posters is the poem called "The Three Gates":

THE THREE GATES

If you are tempted to reveal  
A tale someone to you has told  
About another, make it pass  
Before you speak, three gates of gold;  
These narrow gates: First; "Is it true?"  
Then: "Is it needful?" In your mind  
Give truthful answer, and the next  
Is last and closest, "Is it kind?"  
And if to reach your lips at least  
It passes through these gateways three  
Then you may tell the tale, nor fear  
What the result of the speech may be.

This poem was illustrated by three golden gates pasted beside the poem which was printed on harmonizing paper. ✓

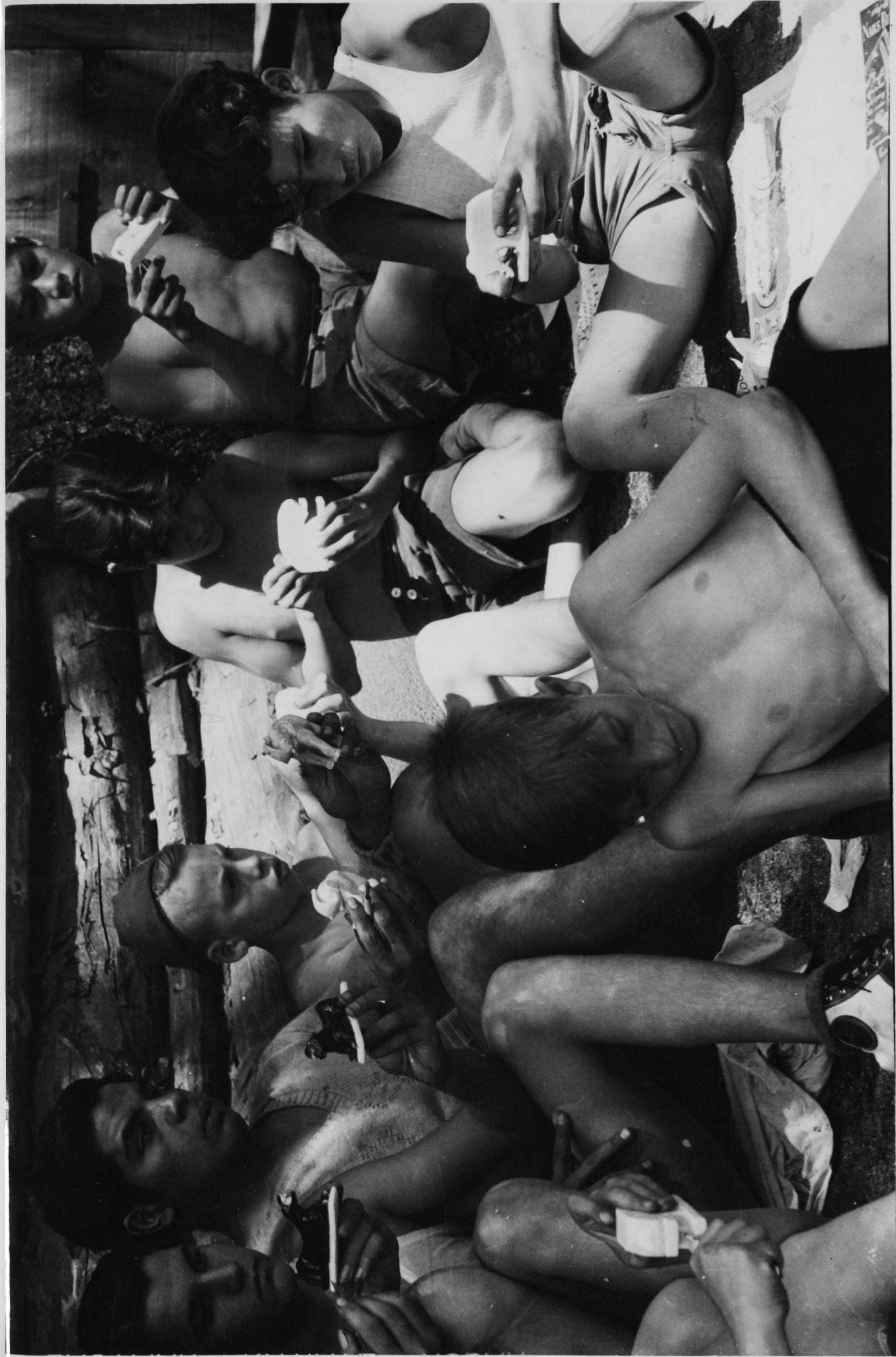


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BOYS' CAMPS

Manual Training

Neg. 588



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BOYS' CAMPS

Carving

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B. BOYS: The accompanying photographs tell more than words could possibly do of the pleasure which the boys derived from their particular hobbies. Nature study was one of their major interests. Wood carving, too, was entered into with great enthusiasm. Some excellent work was done in soap carving. The boys also found pleasure in bird lore.

XII. CHILDREN'S EXPRESSIONS CONCERNING THE HEALTH CAMPS ATTENDED

The opinion and voluntary expressions of the children themselves gives the meat of their re-actions to the camps. In their letters, or poems, or childish compositions, they describe their lives there, or the events at camp which have made the most lasting or startling impressions on them.

The written story of the Emergency Relief Administration encampments in Arizona as told by these boys and girls carries its own message and needs no explanation, description nor apology.

A. EXPRESSIONS OF OLDER GIRLS:

UNCLE SAM'S VACATION FOR GIRLS

At the end of school last spring the thought of three long months of vacation quite repulsed me. For two months we sat around in the heat with nothing to do but read. Then word came to us through our school nurse of the camps equipped for girls who were unable to take a vacation. To the girls in the hot Verde Valley it seemed too good to be true. Two weeks of fun and outdoor life could hardly be imagined.

Upon arrival at the camp at Granite Dells near Prescott we were greeted cordially by the Director of Camp, Miss Beye.

The program of the day is as follows: Rising time at seven o'clock, breakfast at seven-thirty, inspection of rooms and tents at eight forty-five, then inspiration. This, I'm sure is one of the most helpful periods of the day. Thoughts for the day are given then--thoughts of friendship, love, nature and beauty. An hour for hobby groups follows. The girls had their choice of two out of five groups. Nature study seemed to be the favorite subject. The study of these beautiful but odd shaped hills, different water species and plants attracts many of the girls. Handicraft in which articles of wood are made and painted, folk dancing, music and story telling are the other subjects.

An hour of recreation is always looked forward to by the vacationers. Baseball and volley ball are the most popular sports. Two hours of rest follows dinner. Of course the delicious food attracted the girls immensely. An exciting and unexpected event is always happening. Around the campfire at night small plays and songs are given. The Spanish songs which were sung by the Spanish girls were enjoyed very much.

I'm sure every girl is enjoying herself. If they are not, I'm sure it is not the fault of the counselors.

Can the National Government realize how much good as well as enjoyment the girls receive from these camps?

Thank you, UNCLE SAM.

-- Ruby

#### GRANITE DELLS

All the girls consider the Girl Reserve Camp at Granite Dells a very beautiful place to stay. Our buildings are perched high on either side of the lovely canyon that runs through the Dells. These rocky dells are described in many ways. Some girls say they look like lovely castles of vivid colors, others say they look like cream candy that has been chopped by a small child. The Dells are trimmed with lovely pines, oaks, and shrubs that cling to the great granite boulders. The Dells are awakened each morning by the sound of the bell at the Girl Reserve Camp just as the sun peeps over the horizon.





B. EXPRESSIONS OF YOUNGER CHILDREN AT  
FAMILY CAMP

My dog: I have a little dog. His name is Pancho. We named him from Pancho, the Mexican outlaw. He is bowlegged and his legs just about kick each other. He is a German Dash-hound. He knows how to shake hands and lay down and roll over and sit up, and he knows a lot of words. He is a year old. I think he is a good watch dog.

-- Opal, Age 8

Camp: I like camp because they give you a good time and give you good things to eat and are awful nice to you. They play good games and give you good meals and teach you good manners to those who haven't got any manners. I like all the counselors because they are nice to us and give us prizes when we are the best. And they take you on hikes and give you candy and have you find the doughnut tree and the doughnut tree has doughnuts on it, and the doughnuts have a Baby Ruth through the hole in the center and one goes to each person.

-- Edna, Age 9

What I Like: I like making beds best and then dancing next and then I like helping the other counselors. And I like to play games and be good. I like camping very well and I hope I get a "W". And I like washing dishes because it is fun and it is work. I like to play ball but best of all I like work because work is play and work will always win.

-- Mary, Age 9

Camping: I like hiking and baseball best in this camp. On a hike we went along the fence for about a quarter of a mile. Then we crossed it and went down the hill a little ways. And then we found a creek and went swimming awhile and got out. I spied another place to swim and we went swimming again and came home.

-- LeRoy, Age 9

Jackie, The Wild Rabbit: I was picking cotton. A little jack rabbit hopped across the row I was picking on. When I got him home we had to feed him out of a spoon, and he eats anything you give him.

-- Reba, Age 9

To Prescott: On the way coming to Prescott I saw a lot of blue birds. And I saw a prairie dog sitting by a little tree. I saw some pretty flowers. I thought we were going to have a camp in the hills and there were lots of rocks. I saw an Indian on a hill.

-- Margaret, Age 9

### AN OLD DEAD TREE

An old dead tree  
Stood silently  
All summer, 'till the fall,  
But someone frown'd:  
Said, "Chop it down,  
Why it's no good at all."

But winter arrived  
With its cloudy skies  
And the snow came sifting down,  
Like powdered glass.  
Until at last  
The tree had a fairy crown.

And the tree stood there,  
With its lace so fair,  
Straight and dutiful  
Until somebody  
Passing by,  
Said, "Isn't it beautiful."

-- Paul

### TAPS

We've come to the end of another day,  
A day of work well done,  
Of hours filled with work and play,  
Till the setting of the sun.

But at last the camp is quiet,  
And we breathe a weary sigh,  
As over the hill comes the note of taps  
Telling us "God is nigh."

TRAGEDY OF A SHOE

I'm only a little old worn out shoe,  
But ten days ago, I was shiny and new  
Now if you have a moment to spare  
I'll tell you the tale of my wear and tear.  
I first started all this fuss  
The day I stepped down from the bus,  
I was made to hike and run around,  
Skipping rope on the big playground,  
Back and forth to the dining hall,  
Then chasing after the volley ball.  
And after that I had to prance  
The measures of a new folk-dance.  
Oh many a mile did I have to tramp  
When I was worn to that Summer Camp.

-- Gail

C. LETTERS TO RELATIVES WRITTEN BY SMALL

BOYS:

Dear Mother:

I am having a good time up here. We went on a hike this morning. I just got back from one and I think we are going on one tonight. After supper they gave us a surprise. It was cod liver oil.

There is one guy in our tent we are going to throw out if he don't behave. Tell baby I'm going to bring home a good switch if he don't stop cussing. How is Pearl and May liking the dishes after their vacation. Old Eb had better stop putting rouge and lip stick on or I'll bring home two switches.

Love,  
Virgil

Dear Mother:

We arrived here alright and am having a good time and I want to know why you didn't put pants in my bag. We have played two games of baseball and are having a fine time. Don't forget to write, say hello to grandma and dad.

Your loving son,  
Carlos

Dear Brother:

I am writing you this few lines just to notify you that I am O.K. Thanks to God and I hope you are all the same. It is very cool up here and we have to get up early.

-- Lawrence

Dear Father:

Last night we had a winnie roast. The tent number is seven. Please save the funny paper. Goodby.

-- Hamilton

Dear Family:

We had Sunday School at camp Sunday. I hope papa and all of you enjoy the rest. I guess baby is sort of lonesome since Sol went away. I hope everybody is well, because I am. Tonight we are going to get a big surprise. I don't know what it is.

Goodby,  
Virgil

Dear Mama:

I have gained four pounds and I'm feeling fine. There are pine trees all over the place. I sang several times. We sleep under cover in our closed tents.

-- Jack

Dear Grandmother & Aunt:

How are you all. Hope you are fine. Am O. K. We eat, sleep, fight, fuss, and do everything by a bugle. Getting ready to eat. How is Bill and Grandfather. Hope they are O. K. We have tournaments nearly every day. Haven't lost a game yet.

With love,  
Tony



Dear Mother:

I sure wish you were up here in the cool. It is starting to rain now. I stubbed my toes four times. The nurse fixed it up. I think Jack wants to come home, but I don't. Wish you or Travis would write me a letter or a card, most of the kids have received letters. I guess I will wash my clothes tomorrow.

-- Jim

D. PUBLICATIONS: All of the groups did not publish magazines; however, two of the girls' camps and one of the boys' camps had their own publications. All these little mimeographed magazines were a credit to the children and gave evidence repeatedly of their appreciation of the opportunity to attend camp, and attested their joy in being there.

XIII. HELP GIVEN MALADJUSTED CHILDREN

Dollars and cents cannot measure human happiness, nor the utter misery of a boy or girl, man or woman who is a misfit; a part of a community or household and yet not of it; a human being who wants to co-operate and wants friends yet experiences the tragedy of being unable to be one.

When families are poor and often destitute, when there are not enough warm clothes, nor enough food regardless of variety or quality, it is difficult for even the most perfect of mothers and most patient of fathers to teach their children the fine spirit which should be a part of every home. In many cases, of course, the parents,



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themselves, have not had this training and cannot pass it on to their children.

Children who are undernourished and ill-clad are ashamed. The heartlessness of more fortunate ones, despite the democracy of the public school, is felt by the little boy and girl in tattered clothes. These little ones are on the defensive, ready to fight back. Empty stomachs do not contribute to sweet tempers nor to good school work. A lack of energy results and the child is either inattentive, quarrelsome or sullen.

In a state such as Arizona, which has no separate schools for children of different races there is an additional problem to be met. And this difficulty was encountered and solved this last summer in the government camps. The colored boys and girls found a niche in the camp scheme and became part and parcel of camp life, doing their share of work and receiving their share of joy.

A large percentage of the children were either descendants of the early Spanish Conquerors who had settled in this section of the country, or were Mexican immigrants, coming here from the Southern Republic. Little or no English is spoken in the homes of the poorer classes and a language difficulty is immediately confronted. A majority of the Mexicans are of the very poor class coming here to work in the cotton fields and to do other similar labor. They are poor even when times are good and at present they are often destitute. Their qualifications are so

limited that they have few avenues in which to seek employment despite a willingness to do any kind of work offered them.

These American children, who are Spanish descendants, and the children from the Mexican immigrants received multiple benefits from their attendance at the camps. Their social attitude changed; they learned more of American ways; they materially increased their English vocabularies, and then became and felt a part of the life around them. In addition, they received nourishing food and the needed change of climate.

The following cases cited by camp directors and assistants give specific examples of the benefits derived by children of the poorer families in Arizona regardless of race or nationality (for evident reasons the names used are fictitious):

Jane Jones:

Jane Jones attitude of "knowing everything" changed to one of willingness in helping others and obeying all rules of the camp. Her change of attitude and eagerness to learn and be of help was very marked.

Jane gained in weight, dropped her air of sophistication and seemed to realize that she was still a youngster.

Lucy Brown:

Lucy Brown was a little colored girl, thin, shy, afraid to talk and entirely dependent on an older sister.

Camp taught Lucy to depend upon herself. She made friends with everyone and personally helped others who had adapted themselves less quickly to camp life.

All of Lucy's duties were performed with an air of importance. Her entire expression and attitude seemed to say, "At last I have come into my own."

Juanita Trujillo:

When Juanita Trujillo arrived at camp, she was so shy that she would hardly speak to anyone. When she went home she was still bashful, but greatly improved in self-assurance.

Juanita learned to make friends and to be one.

Jane Anderson:

Jane Anderson was glum and ill-natured when she came to camp. She would not join in the conversation at meal time, nor would she enter into the spirit of the games with the other children. When camp was concluded, Jane was much more cheerful and had learned to play amicably with the other girls.

Jane's counselor noted not only an improvement in Jane's table manners, but also the manners of practically all the girls at that particular table. One girl learned not to spear her food and not to take such large bites. These girls also learned not to "wolf" their dessert, but to wait until every one at the table had eaten the main meal.

Louise White:

Louise White's counselor had known her for two years prior to her coming to the health camp and had

found her a very disagreeable child. Louise was always quarreling with some one and showing very poor sportsmanship. The counselor anticipated that Louise would be troublesome, but the camp surroundings, the talks on good sportsmanship and examples of this quality brought about a complete change in Louise's attitude toward the world. At the end of the two weeks she was a happy girl, helping with the small children and being a good leader. She was chosen as one of the "best all-around campers."

Louise had received unfavorable reports from school. She could not be trusted with any sort of responsibility, but the counselor found that she had become a most dependable child by the end of her brief vacation.

Betty Lou Fleming:

When Betty Lou Fleming came to camp she was most dictatorial. She wanted to direct all of the interests and activities of the other children, as well as her own, and she would not listen to the counselor nor accept any advice. At the conclusion of the camp period, Betty Lou had become more tractable and she would accept advice gracefully.

Adelina Valdez:

When Adelina Valdez first entered upon her vacation she thought only of herself, her own comfort and her own pleasure. Camp life taught her a lesson in thoughtfulness.

Gabriela Ortiz:

When Gabriela Ortiz came to camp she would not obey instructions, unless she was commanded to do so three or four times. She gradually changed her disagreeable attitude and when her camp period ended, Gabriela would obey instructions upon the first telling.

Lena Holmquist:

Lena Holmquist, aged eight years, came to camp, an undernourished and undeveloped child. With proper food and well supervised activity she gained in weight, and in self confidence.

Etta and Carrie Murray:

Etta and Carrie Murray, twins, and aged eight years, were completely dominated by an older sister for the first few days of camp. The sister was transferred and immediately the twins began to develop a will of their own and co-operated with the entire camp program.

Faye and Malvina Potter:

Faye and Malvina Potter, aged seven and nine years, were habitual bedwetters. With special attention from the nurse and careful diet, both children, before leaving camp were able to control their weakness.

Anna Marie Kent:

Another "best camper" was a girl, aged eight years, who did not stay with the group that went for an early morning walk, but who with several others decided to take a short cut down the Dells. She fell quite a distance

which gave her cuts and many bruises. She seemed to get a definite lesson from her fall but in no way held others responsible for her own decision. She was taken to the doctor several different days, but never asked to go home nor be released from camp.

Marie Ward:

Marie Ward was an unusual child from the beginning. She learned how to be a good camper sooner than the others and assumed responsibilities and duties more gracefully than any of the children who have been in camp. She assumed leadership readily and will retain the impressions of good behavior, group living, and co-operation because she has actually enjoyed her two weeks in camp.

June and Caroline Mills:

June and Caroline Mills were changed from little skeletons into individuals. At first they had no life but gradually they began to show improvement in physical appearance. They began to play and become interested in their surroundings. Their faces began to take on expression and to look the least bit alive. They were in such a condition that in three weeks they were entirely different children.

Camp did wonders for June and Caroline. When they went home they weren't quite as shy as they were when they came and they were less dependent on each other. They did things on their own initiative instead of waiting for some one to tell them. At first they would not even comb

their hair or pull their socks up without being told. They learned to make friends with other girls and improved their table manners considerably.

Sylvia Martin:

Sylvia Martin was benefited by her stay at camp. At the first of the two-weeks period, she was always complaining of an ache. There wasn't a meal that she didn't have an ache somewhere in her body. The director talked to her about it and it wasn't long before she was "normal" again. Her posture was improved also.

Ernestine Morrill:

Vacation

She started off at noon for summer camp,  
How long she had been waiting for this day;  
Our little girl whose face still bears the stamp  
Of Babyhood, who has never been away  
From home at night,  
Departed laughing, not once looking back.

I'm glad she didn't know her mother cried.  
Dear Father, God, take care of her,  
She's very young and very trusting,  
Return her sun-bronzed, sturdy, and sound of limb,  
With friends, adventures, campfire dreams to prize,  
With memories of mountains in her eyes.

-- Written by a girl whose home town record was anything but exemplary. In fact, she was really sent to camp on trial with the understanding that she would be sent home if she did not fit into the scheme of camp life.

The director and two assistants were delighted when she received one of the five "best camper" letters, at the end of the two weeks.

Louise Valasquez:

Another "best camper" of the second camp period was a tiny Spanish girl whose English vocabulary was very limited. For this reason and others she seemed to be in a daze for several days. She cried and wanted to go home. The leadership took special care in helping her to adjust herself to this very strange environment. She became a camp favorite, and at the end of the two weeks was given one of the five "best camper" letters.

DIRECTORS' COMMENTS: Before the two-weeks sessions were over the new girls who had been thrown together in a different setting, were working together and were most loyal as a whole to their leaders and camp, repeating often, "I'm certainly glad that I came to this camp."

One tent of girls learned to respect each other's beds, asking permission first before sitting on them. They learned to work together for the sake of the whole tent and to be leaders in the different activities of the tent. They also learned to recognize the leader and to respect her.

Girls in One Cabin:

During the first camp, one in my cabin had the unforgivable habit of saying "ain't". Before the two weeks wore up she was correcting herself and noticing the mistake in others.

A little "tattle tale" who was a nuisance at first was tending strictly to her own business the last few days

at camp.

Another girl who couldn't and did not want to do anything at first came out of her "shell" and learned to play horseshoes quite well and to carry on an interesting conversation.

As a whole they have all improved in table manners and courtesy about fifty percent.

It is difficult to enumerate the many examples of decided change which came into the lives of most of the three hundred thirty campers who were guests at our camp during the past six weeks. Most of the girls gained in physical weight due to the health program with its well balanced meals, supervised rest, and directed leisure time activities. In some instances there was a gain of as much as ten pounds in two weeks.

Aside from the gain in actual pounds, each group of girls showed marked improvement in table manners. As strange as it may seem, many of the campers did not know that a knife, a fork and a spoon serve different purposes at a meal.

Many of the K.Ps. learned how to set a table correctly as well as how to serve a table. It was amazing to find out what little training many of the children had received before entering camp. K.P. (kitchen police) duty was not made irksome but pleasurable by the service of larger quantities of dessert, etc., so that the children asked to do extra K.P. duty.

It is very evident that such things as timidity, selfishness, vulgarity and other undesirable traits in children can be eliminated through guided association of children.

In group living, co-operation is a fundamental necessity. Practically all the children in camp showed a gain in ability to co-operate with each other and with the counselors. Improvement along this line is certainly a desirable social gain.

"The Melting Pot":

The following comments taken from "The Melting Pot" section of the Family Camp publication "Westward Ho" do not concern children who were real problems, but they do give an idea of the good that was done in teaching give and take, and bringing happiness into the lives of the little folks:

"O'Malleys, Joneses, Franks, and Avenettis mix in democratic association to make up the membership of the Emergency Relief Administration of Arizona Health Camps. Out of this heterogeneous group--'The Melting Pot'--we have the future American type in the making.

"Buster O'Grady, aged seven, has a bustling little personality that makes itself obvious in any group or situation. Like George Washington, he refuses to play unless he can be the general. But two weeks of play, study, and work with equally aggressive companions has smoothed down bumptious corners and 'Buster' has learned something of the art of 'give and take' in association with his fellow

beings.

"Billie and Frankie Bruce, the 'which is which' twins, as alike as an individual, love each other as much as any two brothers. 'Climb down out o' my bunk,' says Billie to Frankie, in tones dripping with brotherly love. 'How about you climbing a tack,' drawls Frankie, with tones as affectionate.

"Active as a pair of goats, the twins have kept the camp dodging; like goats, their interest in food is more than casual. When asked what part of camp life they enjoyed most, they gave answers as identical as themselves: 'We like the eats best!'

"'Smiles' Washington Brown, because of his sunny disposition, has acquired an additional handle during his stay in camp. The boys now call him 'Sunshine'. Nine-year-old 'Smiles' is glad to have a vacation from his regular profession of shoe shining on the streets of Phoenix. When asked if he would smile for the camera man, he replied he didn't have to try, it's just a permanent fixture with him.

"Climbing up and down the precipitous paths of Jerome has given Bob Avenetti, aged nine, sturdy legs and a strong back. His chief ambition is to grow up and work with a shovel in a mine as his Dad does. He says he likes everything about the camp, even washing his face!

"Juanito Comaduran, aged five, the infant of the camp, has wasted no time in deciding his career. He is going to be a policeman. Altho homesick for Mamma dur-

ing the first day or so of camp, Juanito has snapped out of it and shown some of the older boys up for quick adaptation to camp life. Juanito will have a story to tell Mamma and Papa when he returns to his home in Phoenix.

XIV. HEALTH CAMPS MAJOR FACTOR IN CHANGED MORALE OF PARENTS

The changed morale of the men and women whose children were privileged to attend the Emergency Relief Administration of Arizona Health Camps is one of the notable results of this particular project.

The parents now feel that the government has a heart and a personal interest in the welfare of its needy families, especially the little boys and girls who are so materially handicapped through the financial straits of their fathers and mothers. Many of these same people, prior to last summer's encampments, felt a resentment against the world in general and the relief agencies in particular; they were surly and quarrelsome and in no way worked with the case workers or other government representatives who sought to aid them.

Now they are more tractable. Optimism and cooperation in many cases have replaced sullen resentment; pessimism has been slowly but surely stilled by hope; and hatred by a feeling of gratitude.

Workers, who come in direct contact with these people, are unstinting in their praise of the Health Camps

and the resultant changes brought about in the families and their attitude, not only toward the government, but toward each other and among the members of their own households.

The importance of a peoples morale cannot be measured in dollars and cents; great countries have come into being because of it and gigantic empires have gone down to crumbling ruins and ashes for lack of it. The backbone of a nation is the morale of its citizenry. The conquering spirit of a few men can accomplish more than a whole army discouraged. And so it is with the people on direct relief.

XV. LETTERS FROM PROMINENT CITIZENS ATTESTING VALUE OF CAMPS

From the Hon. H. E. Hendrix, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State of Arizona:

"The children's health camps conducted during the summer of 1934 in the higher altitudes of Arizona were genuinely worthwhile. I visited these camps on a number of occasions, found them conducted in a most orderly manner with good sanitation, excellent food and fine morale.

"The children responded to the suggestions of their camp leaders with wonderful alacrity. Their plays, their games, their little lessons and projects and activities were all entered into with a fine spirit and with success. The health of these children was greatly improved, the weight of many of them greatly increased.

"I was at the railroad station when one group went to camp and was particularly interested in the type of children that was sent to these camps. It is my humble opinion that the camps were very much worthwhile."

From H. L. Shantz, President of the University of Arizona, Tucson:

"I have had no opportunity personally to visit the summer camps for children but have heard only good reports of this work. Not only has it been extremely beneficial to the children from the physical point of view, bringing them back to their homes in much better condition than when they left, but it had the additional value of bringing them into a new environment, increasing their imagination, and developing a more hopeful psychology. It is the one activity which the Government has been carrying on concerning which I have never heard any criticism and which has been universally praised."

From the Hon. Halbert W. Miller, Treasurer, Board of Regents, University of Arizona, and former Director of Vocational Agriculture, State of Arizona:

"I wish to comment on the splendid and efficient work the Welfare Board has done in connection with children's health camps in Pima County.

"There were two camps maintained for the southern part of Arizona in which Tucson children were taken care of. A boys' camp was located in the Huachuca Mountains and a girls' camp was maintained at Mt. Lemmon. The boys' camp consisted of ten cabins to take care of 80 boys; the girls' camp accommodated about the same number. The camps were opened on July 7, 1934, and closed August 19, 1934. There was a total of 270 boys accommodated in the boys' camp and a like number in the girls' camp during the summer.

"The care with which these children were surrounded caused an improvement in general health and there was no noticeable illness while in the camps. The fact that only one child of 440 was injured throughout the entire summer indicates the type of supervision that was given not only in camp life but supervised play.

"It seems to me that this was one of the outstanding pieces of work done by the Welfare

Board in developing health and character among those of the underprivileged class. I understand that through the co-operating agencies: Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., Boy Scouts of America, City of Tucson, County and County Highway Department with transportation and Ministerial Association that week end camps are maintained throughout the school year near Tucson. Groups are rotated so that the children get an outing about every six weeks. This has continued to build up their health and takes them out of town on Friday night and returns them on Sunday night, thus giving supervised play and supervised rest during the week ends and keeping them off the streets. It takes them out of homes in some cases where one or more persons are ill giving them fresh air and a chance to build additional resistance to any contagious sickness to which they might be exposed.

"I cannot recommend too highly the efforts expended in this endeavor. If at any time I can be of any service to you or the Welfare Board, do not hesitate to call on me."

From Grace M. Sparkes, Member State Board of Public Welfare, and Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Prescott, Arizona:

"As a member of the State Board of Public Welfare, it was my pleasure to approve the suggestion made by Miss Florence M. Warner, Secretary of the State Board and Federal Administrator, for the establishment of health camps in Arizona for needy and underprivileged children.

"I have been identified with public work in the State of Arizona for many years, embracing welfare as well as most civic branches. It is my firm belief that one of the best pieces of work accomplished in Arizona, was the establishment of these wonderful health camps.

"Due to the fact that I was actively interested and assisted in the establishment, opening and carrying on of these health camps at the Assembly Grounds, Camp Richards, Camp Wamatochick and the Girl Reserve Camp, it is obvious that my deduction was obtained from results in Yavapai county.

"The children came here undernourished, under-privileged, and a large majority of them utterly unfamiliar with the program or pleasure of development which comes from supervised play. It was remarkable to compare the difference in these children after they had been in the camps even a few days. I could not help but be amazed that within a day or two those children, under the excellent work of the counselors, would become so adaptable and interested that they were practically running their own camps, not only with a great deal of pride, but with success.

"The little work program that was involved was taken as a pleasure. They seemed to revel in their various groups whether it was nature study, hikes for exercise, hand craft work, supervised play or letters to their homes.

"It was likewise noticeable that during the first day or two they had difficulty in calming down during rest periods but after that they would sleep 'like logs'.

"My criticism of the program is that longer periods of time were not given. This, of course, was due to lack of funds and the need for spreading the good work as far as it could possibly go among the greatest number.

"Children actually blossomed before your eyes. They gained weight. Their mental attitude changed, and I am reliably informed by the doctors and nurses, as well as others who had had opportunity to check on particular cases, that the good work did not cease when children folded their kit bags in the camps but has gone down to date as evidenced in school classes and in their homes.

"I have also talked with parents, and in some instances mothers, who, were simply worn to shreds, trying to keep their little broods together, often regretting that they could not give them the advantages of a vacation period at either the Girl Reserves, Camp Fire Girls, Boy Scouts, or some of the other groups affording this type of supervised recreation, training and development. These parents were most appreciative of the advantage given to their children, and showed themselves relieved from strain which the few weeks rest had given them. This was evidenced mentally as well as physically.

"I cannot too strongly commend the work of Miss Warner in this respect, as well as all

others who were associated with her in carrying out this program.

"The fact that Yavapai County has the number of camps that it does for child development, shows that the people of this section of Arizona, as well as the entire State, think of this type of program. If they did not realize the benefits from a physical, spiritual and general development which are given to their children they would not approve nor support such camps and organizations sponsoring them.

"The children living in the heated sections of Arizona, of necessity, should be given surcease from the climate, and in the beautiful, pine-clad elevated regions of Northern Arizona, such a mecca is found."

From Hope Brown, Secretary, Camp Fire Girls:

"In my opinion, the children attending the Emergency Relief Camps of Arizona were undernourished, or starved in some way for the better things of life.

"The girls arrived in camp wearing too much makeup and most of them chewing gum. They were soon taught that these things were not essential to their happiness. They were excited and thrilled at being in the cool, pine-clad country of Arizona and enjoyed every minute of their brief vacation.

"At the end of their two weeks encampment, the girls returned to their families with healthier bodies and minds. These, of course, materially helped their family groups to be happier and have a more cheerful outlook."

From Adeline Slak, Supervisor, Mexican Unit:

"The summer camp program sponsored by the E.R.A. has had far reaching results, particularly on the morale of the parents whose children were entered in the camp. The most noticeable improvement in the attitude of Mexican parents, influenced by summer camp, has been their realization that recreation in the proper environment is highly beneficial both to parent and child.

"One mother reported to our office that her son insisted that he be served milk instead of coffee and that their meals be timed as they had been

in camp. Due to his insistence the family adopted this plan. Another reports that since her child became accustomed to using a tooth brush in camp he has, since his return home, converted the whole family into this beneficial practice.

"The mothers of large families were relieved of a portion of their burden for the few weeks' duration of the camp. Nearly all Mexican parents are looking forward to summer camp again this year. Would it be possible for the Mexican mothers of large families to have an E.R.A. camp this summer?"

From Helen Okerstrom, Bisbee, Arizona:

"In answer to your letter concerning the Health Camps for children, I hope the below information will help.

"I have not had the opportunity to observe the changed morale of the parents of the children but at the close of the camp many of the parents of the children attending camp came to me and expressed their appreciation for the care and the good time had by their children. The parents visiting camp seemed to be well pleased and satisfied with everything. One of these visitors left her girl with us for six weeks and another left her child four weeks.

"Some of the benefits derived, I should say were:

1. Rest
2. Regular hours
3. All activities under constant supervision
4. Nourishing food
5. Development of initiative on the part of many
6. Learned to make friends and to live congenially with others
7. Learned to co-operate
8. Learned to become more dependent upon themselves
9. Small gain in weight
10. Opportunity for a vacation that some have never had
11. Learned new things in nature study, handicraft and music

"Suggestions for future camps:

1. Larger camp site
2. More playground apparatus
3. More handicraft material provided
4. More bedding sent with children
5. More than one pair of shoes for  
each child
6. Plenty of camp fire material
7. Place to swim

"If in any other way I can be of service to you, do not hesitate to call on me."

From Wm. R. Misbaugh, attorney at law, Tucson, Ari-

zona:

"It has been my privilege and pleasure to have visited ERA camps twice and after each visit I have had a peculiarly sympathetic feeling.

"It is most difficult to express just how a person feels after visiting one of these camps, because one sees all classes and sizes of children who have never had an opportunity in this world for pleasure and at the same time plenty of good nourishing food and clothing on their backs and one feels sad because all of these children can not have everything their hearts desire, but on the other hand the joy and laughter that emanate from them in having this opportunity of fun and plenty of nourishing food at the same time and the real benefits that accrue from these camps being reflected by the faces of these children, gives one a feeling of joy that can only be known by a visit to such a camp.

"If there is any possible way to keep these camps running in the future and making more or enlarging the ones in existence, the small investment made by the Federal Government would be more than balanced by the returns the Government will receive in the future from satisfied citizens and the teachings and lessons conveyed to these children will be instilled and imbedded into them so that these same children will not be parading the streets and getting into bad company and later into crime.

"I feel that these camps are one of the greatest accomplishments ever brought forth as a reality and I hope that you will do everything in your power to see that these recreational outings are continued."

From the Rev. Ernest C. Tuthill, Rector, Grace  
Church, Tucson, Arizona:

"This past week I have spent a considerable part of my time with people who have been hard hit with troubles which in most cases are traceable to the general financial depression. A tubercular with two young children has just left my study. Seeing these children makes me hope that nothing will arise to prevent you and your organizations from conducting next summer the camps in the mountains for boys and girls. It has been my privilege to see much of young peoples' camps in the East and often to work in them. I was for two years in charge of the recreation and play of the Summer Home for East side Children of New York located at Tompkin's Cove on the Hudson River, and operated by the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. When located in Wilkes-barre and in Watertown, N. Y. my parishes operated summer camps for young people which we considered very worthwhile. I always worked in these camps with the young people and spent as much of my time with them as my duties to the parish would permit. So I am not ignorant of camps for boys and girls.

"I am very glad that I had the privilege of spending a day at your summer camp for boys and another day at your girls' camp last summer. In my judgment both camps were extremely successful and very helpful to the boys and girls who were fortunate enough to be able to attend them. I also know of cases where the effect on the morale of the parents was very helpful. From what I saw with my own eyes and heard with my ears and from what I have heard from others you have every reason to be very proud of the fine results that you obtained in the first year of the operation of your camps. They were splendidly manned and the spirit in the camps was most wholesome. I was delightfully surprised to find that in each camp the little details so necessary to the proper functioning of camp life had been so carefully worked out. If the children in each camp were not very happy and enjoying life then they are as a class consummately good actors.

"I am hoping this next summer both camps will be operating for the entire summer, and that I shall have the privilege of spending more than one day at each camp in the summer of 1935."

From Mrs. M. L. Burns, Case Supervisor for the  
northeast section of Phoenix:

"The reaction from our clients concerning the FERA Recreational Camp, held during the summer months of 1934, has been most gratifying and well worth the effort, time and money spent.

"As clients were contacted at the completion of the camps, visitors noted material gain for the child sent. In every instance there seemed to be a feeling of satisfaction and appreciation for the splendid opportunity given the children. In some instances it has been very noticeable in the families that children were better able to adjust themselves after returning and we feel that the children gained much toward aiding them to establish themselves in new environment independent of their parents.

"Organized play and games also had their desired effect.

"Briefly, we would state that the movement in its entirety was most beneficial from the standpoints of recreation, education and health."

From R. E. Souers, Superintendent of Warren Mining  
District Schools, District No. 2, Bisbee, Arizona:

"My personal opinion in regard to the health camps for children which were established in Cochise County last summer is that these camps were tremendously beneficial. None of the 354 children enrolled in the camp failed to gain in weight. Some from this particular district who previously had done rather poor school work did much better work at the opening of school."

From Dale Ralston, Executive Secretary, Yuma County  
Board of Public Welfare, Yuma, Arizona:

"Of the various phases of the Relief Program in Arizona I believe that the Children's Health Camps were one of the best, for the children and the parents, that was put into effect since inception of the Relief Program. Unless I had seen it myself I could not have believed that such a short stay could have made such a difference in the physical appearance of the children."

From Wilhelmina C. Robbins, School Nurse, Yuma City  
Schools, Yuma, Arizona:

"In every instance, the children gained in weight, and also they were much improved in health. Contrary to previous years, they have all been able to attend school regularly this winter, due, we feel sure, to the care they had in the summer camp."

From C. W. McGraw, Superintendent, Yuma City Schools,  
Yuma, Arizona:

"The supervision, as to diet, proper hours for sleeping, and the proper exercise, is most beneficial. We have noticed a marked improvement in some of our children.

"I heartily endorse health camps for children."

From Norman A. Wilson, Bowie, Arizona:

"I found during the past summer's experience as Camp Director of the Cochise and Santa Cruz Counties health camp for children that such camps are both beneficial to the children and parents. The parents welcome such opportunities as the summer camp affords in the development of the physical, mental, and moral qualities of their children."

From C. Edgar Goyette, Chairman, Pima County Welfare  
Board, Tucson, Arizona:

"I feel that we cannot say too much in favor of these camps for the reason that the results in Pima County were so definite and so marked not only in the way of physical improvement to the children, but the effect that these camps had on the parents of these children in making them feel that their children were able to secure some much needed recreation and the fact that they were on relief rolls did not bar their children from normal pursuit of health and happiness.

"I personally conducted some twenty-five to thirty prominent citizens to the camps for visits and I have yet to see one taxpayer object to an expenditure of this sort, all of them feeling that the program was very much worthwhile."

From W. A. Sullivan, Mayor of Globe, Arizona:

"In response to your recent request for my opinion as to the benefits derived from the camps established by the E.R.A. for undernourished children in Gila County, I am unreservedly in favor of these camps.

"I have no hesitancy in making the statement that in my opinion the money spent on this project was indeed a worthy one, and would recommend that a similar camp or camps be established for the oncoming season if conditions are such that the same could again be handled."

From L. M. Brown, Executive Secretary, Gila County  
Emergency Relief Administration, Globe, Arizona:

"We are of the opinion that these camps filled a much needed diversion on the part of the children in this County. We were particularly careful in sending children that we felt needed this particular service and we have many testimonials from the parents as to the good the children received.

"Our Camp Superintendents reported 100% physical conditions in that there was no sickness nor any major nor minor accidents reported during the twenty days the camps were established."

From Rev. Father Patrick J. Murphy, St. Anthony's  
Church, Casa Grande, Arizona:

"It was a blessing for the children to attend the Emergency Relief Administration of Arizona Health Camps. It also meant much to the poor mothers who were overburdened with family cares and in many cases are helpless to improve conditions.

"The camp also meant much from the moral standpoint as many of these children live in an atmosphere by no means healthful to their minds.

"I certainly hope that the same advantages will be placed at our disposal this coming summer."

From Chas. F. Robb, Mayor of the City of Prescott,

Arizona:

"In the matter of the health camps conducted in Yavapai County last summer by the State E.R.A. at Camp Wamatochick and the Assembly Grounds, I have not words to express the value these camps were to the boys and girls who attended.

"Speaking for the citizenry of Prescott, I can only wish that these camps be conducted even on a larger scale in 1935 than they were in 1934."

From H. R. Wood, Chairman, Yavapai County Board of Public Welfare, Prescott, Arizona:

"From personal observation of children entering camps compared with an observation of the same children on leaving, coupled with perusal of statistical reports of the number found in need of eye corrections, tonsillectomies and appendectomies, I would consider the VALUE immeasurable.

From Mrs. Nannie Wilson, Member of the State Board for Underprivileged Children and District Committeewoman Graham County Associated P. T. A. Organizations:

"My opinion is based upon personal contact with the many children who participated. I know their home life and many of them were undernourished and all of them underprivileged. I noted when the children returned from camp that they were all benefited and there was a material change in the physical condition of these children and in the morale of their parents. I have observed these same children since they have re-entered school in the fall of 1934 and it would be impossible for me to estimate the value they have received from the children's health camps."

From Lafe Nelson, Superintendent, Safford Public Schools, Safford, Arizona:

"I noted with pleasure the change in the children who were privileged to attend the F.E.R.A. Health Camps. The standard of their grades in

school has materially improved. Many of them have come from homes where the standard of living has been cut to such a low ebb, due to financial reverses which are traceable to the economic depression, that it was impossible to expect the children to reach a proper level of school work in many cases.

"It is my opinion that there is also a traceable change in the morale of the parents who were privileged to attend camp."

From Alex Bellman, Commander, Swift-Murphy Post No.32,  
American Legion, Safford, Arizona:

"From an Americanization standpoint, it is my opinion that the boys and girls who attended the health camps are radically changed.

"As you know the American Legion is vitally concerned with Americanization and I was very pleased to see the work that was carried out by the directors of the camp along this line.

"The children also looked much happier and much stronger at the end of the encampment period."

From L. A. Lohse, Secretary-Treasurer, Wheeler-Perry  
Company, Inc., Tucson, Arizona:

"For the past thirty years I have been engaged in character building work, through the church, the Y.M.C.A., the Boy Scouts and other similar organizations. This past summer I had an opportunity of seeing the Emergency Relief Administration of Arizona work in its health camps and marked its effectiveness by comparison with other work that I had seen in other camps. I make this statement for the following reasons:

"The Y.M.C.A. and Boy Scout camp corps always draw from those families whose boys are well nourished and whose citizenship training and hygiene are at a high standard, whereas your camp took in that class of boys who were, in many instances, sadly in need of just the training which was given them in your camps."

From Esther Braddock, R. N., Yavapai County School

Nurse:

"As Yavapai County School Nurse, I wish to express to you my opinion of the 1934 Summer Health Camps in Yavapai County. From the standpoint of a nurse who has among her number many children who have need of a period of surveillance, let me say this camp was a great satisfaction. Through the assistance of counselors, we were able to become more familiar with our 'problem' children.

"With average gains of one to four pounds, some gaining as much as ten pounds, Yavapai children were surely benefited from the standpoint of nutrition.

"It is needless for me to mention the supervised activity, as we in public health work recognize the need of this. If I could picture to you instances in my small rural schools, where children who had been in the camps are instructing less fortunate children in their songs and games, you would realize that the two weeks spent in the camps was to become an influence for the rest of the year.

"As Yavapai County had such a small percentage of her children in this camp, we are hoping for an opportunity next year to give this service to many other needy families. Doubtless there are many of the same families that will need the health outing next year also."

From James Whetstine, Prescott, Arizona:

"Answering your letter of February 8th, it is my opinion that the Health Camps were as commendable and as far-reaching as an investment as any government activity could be.

"It was my privilege to see some of those youngsters dirty, vermin-infected, cleaned up, given food and a training in discipline, hygiene and well directed play.

"Real national progress is probably as dependent upon this as it is upon material prosperity. There is no getting away from the fact that there has been brought about in these years a moral slump in our lives, and this may have a vastly

greater influence upon us than any business, economic or industrial decline.

"It is our duty to train and plan as best we possibly can this oncoming generation to meet the woes of the world, and the problems of life they must assume."

From Bertrand R. Cocks, Executive Secretary, Council of Advice, Phoenix, Arizona:

"I have many times wished to write to you regarding the health camps which were conducted in Yavapai County last summer. First of all I want to speak of how well they were managed and of the interest and enthusiasm with which the young women entered into the proposition. It was certainly a joy to visit the camps and see the happiness of these children; the very fact of a vacation meant a great deal in their lives and then that they should be taken out of the heat and oppressiveness of the summer, was a boon. Then, too, the physical aspects of this venture were more far-reaching than any of us can imagine. You could almost see the children grow while they were there.

"Of all the things which have been done by the FERA, I believe that this has been the most successful and the most worthwhile. I trust that the work initiated there was followed up after the summer and I do hope and pray that this same program or one similar to it can be carried out again this summer. I think it is the best investment that the government has ever made."

#### XVI. PRESS COMMENTS

News stories in the leading dailies and weeklies of the state are a dependable measuring stick of the attitude of the citizens at large to any event or project. The following copies of clippings serve to convey the attitude of the Arizona press toward the Health Camps:

BOYS FIND CAMP LIFE UNDER ERA IN PINERY 'FINE STUFF'

97 Try it in Chiricahua Mountains Under Supervision of Joe Young and Aides and Declare Experience to Be Well Worth Their While.

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By Sherry Bowen

Pine-covered cliffs of the Chiricahua frowned and a desert sun smiled, pleasantly warm, into the bowl which holds the Y.M.C.A. camp in Pinery canyon where the ERA recreation project for boys is located. A little group of the boys was gathered anxiously around the porch of the dining hall consulting with R. "Doc" Shumway, camp director.

"He's sick Doc," one of them explained. "Can't you do something for him?"

The grey bundle of fur which was the object of the boys' solicitude sat in one lad's hand and scrubbed his nose thoughtfully with his forepaws while he regarded Doc suspiciously out of bright chipmunk eyes.

Doc examined the patient judiciously.

"No, he isn't sick. You've been handling him too much. Put him in a tree and let him go. He'll be all right."

The boys trooped off to release their pet. It was 'free time' in the afternoon when no special portion of the camp program was in operation. Two of the boys were pum-

melting each other vigorously with the boxing gloves while others waited for them to tire so they might have a chance. A volley ball game was getting warmed up. Another group was trying its hand at soccer and a rugby football was being kicked up and down the recreation field. By threes and fours, other boys were approaching camp leaders for permission to take private hikes into the woods around the camp. The boys must get permission to leave camp--which is always given provided they go in groups of three or more.

#### 97 IN CAMP

There are 97 boys at the camp, sent there under sponsorship of the E.R.A. for two weeks of recreation activity.

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This article is continued for well over two columns describing in detail the camp program and activities (The Arizona Daily Star, Tucson, Arizona, Friday Morning, July 27, 1934).

OVERALLS, SUN SUITS, PAJAMAS

ORDER OF DAY AT GIRLS' CAMP

And Are They Having a Good Time, Getting Fat, Learning Etiquette, Forgetting Their Sufferings? Yes, Says Observer After Visit to Mountain.

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By Sherry Bowen

"Skinamarink a dink a dink, skinamarink a doo," treble voices lifted joyously through Santa Catalina pines at the E.R.A. girls' camp.

"That," Miss Helena Patten, camp director, explained, "is a work detail. The girls are peeling apples." They were, and having a good time while they were doing it. There were 92 girls in the camp. Their overalls, colorful dresses, beach pajamas, sun suits and shorts make a bright picture against the green of the pines. Their vivid young voices blend and lose themselves in the hush of the big timber.

"This is not a recreation camp," Miss Patten insisted, "we are attempting to give the girls something which they can take back to their homes." She told of avid interest shown by the whole group in etiquette classes, nature study, handicraft, dramatics and other "hobbies" which make up much of that program.

Miss Betty Rose, her assistant, gave another picture. "I am interested in mouths," she explained. "I watch many of these girls come into camp with the sure mark of suffering upon them. The droop at the corners of the mouth tells how summer heat, hard work, possible family financial reverses and personal troubles have beaten them down. Usually they are not here long until there is a lift to those telltale mouth-corners."

That picture was repeated when C. Edgar Goyette, chairman of the E.R.A. board, asked the girls at lunch if they were having a good time. The hearty shout of affirmation left no doubt in anyone's mind.

"And how many would like to come back next year?" The canvas of the mess tent billowed from the yell which resulted.

No, camp Kahua, as the girls have named it, is not a recreation camp, but Miss Patten and her crew of Amazons have laid out a program which apparently gives the girls something pleasant to do almost every minute of the day. They are being given something to take back to Tucson.

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This article is continued for well over an additional column describing in detail the camp program and activities (The Arizona Daily Star, Tucson, Arizona, Wednesday Morning, August 1, 1934).

BOYS AT MARICOPA COUNTY CAMP GAIN AVERAGE OF FIVE  
POUNDS IN TWELVE DAYS

BIG PROGRAM OF ACTIVITIES IS MAINTAINED

(Arizona Republic, Sunday Morning, August 19, 1934)

One hundred twenty-five boys, selected from families on the relief rolls in Maricopa county are now enjoying the benefits of good food, wholesome recreations, training and pure mountain air at the Maricopa county FERA boys' camps in the pine-clad Tonto forest near Payson.

The encampment there has been made possible through co-operation of the Roosevelt Boy Scout Council of Maricopa county which is donating the use of facilities at camp Geronimo, its permanent summer encampment site.

George F. Miller, council executive, is in charge of the camps to which boys from 11 to 15 years of age are enrolled.

The camp is particularly for undernourished boys and one of its primary purposes is to build them up for the coming school season.

POSSIBLE GAIN IN WEIGHT

That it is succeeding in this aim is shown in records based on physical examinations of boys before and after attending the camp, which show that the boys gain an average of five pounds in weight--some of them as much as  $8\frac{1}{2}$  pounds, after the end of the 12-day period.

The camp is now in its second session and will end its third and final period September 1. A group of 125 boys has attended each session.

Selection of boys who go to camp is made by means of personal visitation and investigation by case workers of the Maricopa County Board of Public Welfare which planned the project and is financing it.

The program at the camp, according to Mr. Miller, is so planned as to give each boy something which he will carry over into later life in the way of mental, physical and moral development.

#### CAMP WELL SUPERVISED

There are two ways, Miller points out, of conducting a camp for boys. The wrong way, he said, is to bring them into camp and just "let them go."

Few realize, he pointed out, that a camp conducted along this line may do more harm than good. The FERA boys' camp is conducted in a carefully prepared program under careful supervision and directed by capable leaders.

Miller's staff is composed of a group of Eagle scouts of the council. They are: William Payne, William Boyer, Crayden Jones, Joe Boeder, Jack Busey, David Owen, Phil Reedstrom, Jack Fogle, L. F. Curtis, Carlos Jiminez and Wipala Vigil.

#### ACTIVITIES OUTLINED

Activities include handicraft, nature study, taxidermy, and other projects in addition to a wide variety of outdoor activities and sports including swimming, fishing, hiking, games and evening camp fires.

Constant communication is maintained between the camp and Phoenix via short wave radio apparatus both there

and at the transient men's camp here.

The camp is financed by a special grant from the government obtained through efforts of the county welfare board, composed of Herman Lewkowitz, chairman, John J. Curry, vice-chairman and Mrs. J. M. Greer.

#### SUPPLY TRUCK USED

School busses which transport the boys to and from camp are donated for the purpose by schools of the county. A supply truck visits the camp every other day, bringing a large supply of fresh meats and vegetables.

Families of all boys who have attended the camp are enthusiastic over the good it has done the boys and over the treatment which they received while there, according to those in charge of the project.

#### XVII. GENERAL CONCLUSION

The Health Camps conducted by the Emergency Relief Administration of Arizona provided 49,344 camp days for 3,552 children at a total cost of \$56,515.70, or an average cost per day per child of \$1.15. Each child had an average of 13.9 camp days with a mean gain in weight of five pounds. From the total camp attendance only twelve children were ill and only five received injuries greater than minor cuts or bruises.

The attitude of many of the children changed from one of listless acquiescence or sullen obedience to one of enthusiastic participation and willing co-operation.

Since these boys and girls have re-entered school the authorities in many cases have noted and report-

ed a decided improvement in their work and a more regular attendance than in the preceding year. In addition, they have praised the changes wrought in the pupils attitude.

Another important improvement coming out of the Children's Health Camps is the changed morale of the parents. The families of the children have in a majority of cases become more amenable to suggestion and now trust the interest of the case workers and Emergency Relief Administration authorities. They sense a personal interest from the government while before they imagined a cold charity.

These parents too have made improvements in a commendable number of cases in their daily home programs. Meals are served more regularly, greater cleanliness, and improved sanitary conditions have been brought about through the demands of the children and their reports of the manner of living at the summer camps.

Enough cannot be said in praise of the far-reaching good which the Children's Health Camps have brought about in the homes of Arizona residents who are on relief. Business men and women, a majority of them tax payers, have been unstinting in their enthusiasm for this project. With no exception persons conversant with the operation of the camps and the results obtained are unanimous in their desire for an even more extensive program for the summer of 1935.