

ing child. Among these must be reckoned proper attention to school hygiene in all of its applications; proper medical inspection, and the co-operation of boards of health in matters of sanitation and contagious disease; the extension of the use of school grounds, and, in large cities, of school roofs, as play grounds, open air gymnasias, and school gardens; the establishment of open air schools, and of forest and farm schools; and the furtherance of physical exercises in formal arrangement and in sports and games, commensurate with the powers and needs of the growing body in its successive stages.

6 An important step in providing the best school advantages will be such study of the hygienic and other requirements of school buildings and grounds as shall make public school authorities everywhere familiar with the necessities of school houses as to size of rooms, window space, corridors, stairways, and exit necessities, ventilation, heating, play grounds, and indoor and outdoor equipment, thus rendering possible the standardizing of school houses, rooms, and appliances; also rendering possible a general understanding of the proper cost of school houses and appurtenances, thus giving to school authorities such knowledge as shall enable them, on the one hand, to avoid meanness and inadequacy, and, on the other hand, to provide beautiful, wholesome, and convenient school facilities without wasteful expenditure

7 The school buildings of our land and the grounds surrounding them should be open to the pupils and to their parents and families as recreation centers outside of the regular school hours. They should become the radiating centers of social and cultural activity in the neighborhood, in a spirit of civic

unity and co-operation, omitting, however, all activities and exercises tending to promote division or discord. They should give opportunity for continuation schools, vacation schools, and for industrial, horticultural, and agricultural training, as well as for education of adults thru lectures and thru school and college extension classes.

To safeguard, however, the integrity, privacy, and hygienic security of our schools (which are, in reality, the homes of our children during a large part of their waking hours,) so that the more subtle elements residing in the educational atmosphere of a well regulated school may be preserved, and the children guarded against the unsanitary conditions eventually following in the wake of promiscuous gatherings, this wider use of the school plant should be controlled exclusively by the school authorities; the buildings during such use, and the persons thus using them should be subject to medical inspection whenever, and in whatever manner required.

8 Realizing the fact that a large percentage of children, whose physical and mental peculiarities require special methods of education, are still to a great extent outside the scope of the compulsory education laws, and that the presence of the exceptional child in our modern civilization constitutes a problem of the greatest import, it is the sense of this association that the compulsory education laws of states and communities should be so amended, developed, and extended that they shall apply to all children of school age, without exception, and provide for their training; further, that the laws should recognize the difference between the chronological age of a child and his

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(Continued on page 5.)