

HAVE YOU READ

COTTON PLANTATION LABORERS. By S. Earl Grigsby and Harold Hoffsommer, Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College Agricultural Experiment Stations. Louisiana Bulletin No. 328. February 1941.

The purpose of this study, based on personal interviews with 27 plantation operators and 254 of their farm laborers, was to analyze social and economic conditions of Negro farm laborers in a typical cotton growing region of the Mississippi delta area, Concordia Parish, Louisiana.

Results show (1) a high degree of tenancy and of concentration in farm ownership. (2) Little migration - 90 per cent of the workers were born in Louisiana or just over the line in Mississippi. (3) More than three-fourths had always done farm work. (4) More than half the children 10 to 14 years and one-fifth of those 5 to 9 years were working. (5) During the slack season the average number of employees per plantation was six, in the busiest month it rose to 40. (6) Daily earnings of families with dependents were in a ratio of \$1.51 to \$1.00 for families without dependents. (7) A large proportion had annual incomes of less than \$150 from agriculture. Those in higher income brackets made the extra amount from non-agricultural sources. (8) No relationship seemed to exist between size of income and amount of education.

FEDERAL AID FOR EDUCATION. Compiled by Julia E. Johnsen. The H. W. Wilson Co., New York City. 1941. \$1.25.

Federal aid to education is two years older than the United States Constitution. From the first Federal land grant down to the New Deal, we have in this debate hand-book its history, told through excerpts, briefs pro and con, and bibliographies. This highly controversial subject is treated logically rather than controversially by experts who differ more as to the extent that Federal aid would mean Federal control of education than in respect to its need. Included in the discussion are our present inequalities of educational opportunity, Negro, adult and vocational education, teacher training, States' rights and agricultural migration.

MEXICAN MIGRATORY WORKERS OF SOUTH TEXAS. By Selden C. Menefee. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1941.

This publication, issued by the W.P.A. Division of Research, deals with Mexican workers in the Winter Garden area of southern Texas who migrate according to a fairly definite and uninterrupted work pattern among four crops, cotton, spinach, onions and beets. Three hundred families interviewed in Crystal City comprised a random sample of approximately one-third of all Mexican families in the town and its vicinity. It is the usual story of large families, low incomes, poor housing, bad sanitation and a disgraceful level of schooling, added to gradual displacement of workers because of decreased production of spinach and onions and increased mechanization in the harvesting of beets. The study is of particular value in showing that even comparatively regular employment in seasonal agricultural labor does not today provide sufficient income for migratory workers.

TWO NEWSBOY FATALITIES IN INDIANA

CLARENCE LOVELAND, an 11-year-old newsboy of Indianapolis, was fatally injured on January 9 while delivering papers on a route he had acquired only two days earlier. After waiting at a railroad crossing until a west bound train had passed, he started on his bicycle across the track and was knocked down by an east bound train.

John Carpenter, 15-year-old newspaper carrier boy of Michigan City, Indiana, was fatally injured at 4:15 p.m. on November 19 when his bicycle was struck by an automobile. The driver of the car said the boy swerved suddenly into the path of the car. He drove his car into a ditch in a vain effort to avoid striking John.

Indiana, it will be recalled, is the State which last year exempted newsboy carriers from all provisions of the child labor law, including the minimum age, hours, work permit and physical examination requirements.



Education is a luxury for most migrant children.

I believe that every child in America should be freed from exploitation and given the opportunity to go to school.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE
419 Fourth Avenue, New York City

I enclose \$..... to assist in your work.

Name.....

Address.....

The American Child

Published by the NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE, NEW YORK CITY

COURTENAY DINWIDDIE, General Secretary

GERTRUDE FOLKS ZIMAND, Editor

KATE CLUGSTON, Assistant Editor

Vol. XXIV

FEBRUARY, 1942

No. 2

CHARLES E. GIBBONS: 1886-1941

THE death of Charles E. Gibbons on New Year's night, as the result of an injury, has deprived the children of America of one of their most valued friends. To his associates in the National Child Labor Committee it has brought a personal sorrow that can hardly be expressed.

Mr. Gibbons had completed twenty-five years of service with the Committee on December 1. During this quarter of a century, first as a field investigator and later as Director of the Department of Investigation, he had made many pioneer studies of child labor conditions in various states of the Union, revealing conditions of abuse which were little known to the general public.

His testimony at the Sugar Stabilization hearing in 1933 was chiefly instrumental in securing child labor provisions in the succeeding Sugar Acts. His outstanding report of the serious hardships and denial of education for children in the tiff mines area of Washington County, Missouri, resulted in a program of child welfare for that region. At his death Mr. Gibbons was completing a report of a field study of children kept out of school for work on cotton and other crops.

Owen R. Lovejoy, who was General Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee when Mr. Gibbons joined its staff in 1916, tells us that Mr. Edward N. Clopper, then Assistant Secretary of the Committee and "an excellent judge of workers," discovered Mr. Gibbons and on his recommendation the appointment was made.

"I remember well," writes Mr. Lovejoy, "when Mr. Gibbons came to the National Child Labor Committee as one of our expert field investigators—a young man filled with a deep and serious enthusiasm, eager to devote his talents and labor to social service. We always knew we could rely on him for a clear unvarnished picture of conditions as he found them and for wise and constructive plans for their improvement. And much of the success of the Committee has been due to the faithful solid work he did.

"He was a realist. Successes never inflated him; failures, while they depressed, did not discourage him. He did not



hesitate when necessary to negotiate with the opposition for such advantage as could be gained for defenseless children, but he never compromised with his own ideals.

"Thousands of American children, especially in those regions where the American family farm has surrendered to the impersonal corporation, owe to Mr. Gibbons their chance to share in such educational advantages as our country offers, together with an opportunity to play and grow which would otherwise have been denied them. He will continue to live in the memory and hearts of his many friends, while the imprint of his faithful service will help fashion the lives of that larger number who never

knew him. The knowledge of such a record will certainly prove a real consolation to the widow and a rich inheritance for the children."

Mr. Lovejoy's tribute is echoed by all who have been associated with Mr. Gibbons in his work. "He was one of the most thorough and conscientious investigators I have ever known," said Courtenay Dinwiddie, the present General Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee. "His reports were always beyond question in their accuracy. He brought out not only the working conditions which meant hardship and suffering for children per se but also the significant social facts of the whole vicious circle of child labor, poverty, undernourishment, poor health, and lack of schooling which are so universally companions of one another."

Everyone who worked with Mr. Gibbons during the past twenty-five years became his personal friend. Mr. Dinwiddie has expressed the feeling of all of us, "It is as a warm human personality and as a true loyal friend that he will be most greatly missed by those who had the privilege of working with him."

Tributes to Mr. Gibbons' work and character have come to the office from many organizations and individuals with whom he has worked in the various states. One of these notes came on the margin of a belated report sheet sent in by a county school superintendent in Missouri. From a man who had known him only in passing, it was characteristic of the intensity even of his briefer human contacts.

The American Child

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TURKEY PICKING UNDER WAGE-HOUR ACT

SEVERAL people who have visited turkey picking sheds tell us that "The Christmas Turkey" in the December issue of *The American Child* gives a very true impression of working conditions in those establishments. The best news is from the Federal Children's Bureau which informs us that turkey picking sheds are held to be "factories" and therefore under the child labor provisions of the Wage-Hour Act. The Children's Bureau is now making inspections in this industry, and the young turkey picker, we hope, will soon be as outmoded as the child mill-hand.

CONGRESS AMENDS DISTRICT LAW

THE District of Columbia child labor law has been amended to permit children to appear on the stage at 14 years, provided the child has completed the eighth grade and does not appear in more than two performances a day or for more than three hours a day. Heretofore, by virtue of the night work provisions of the child labor law, no person under 18 years could appear on the stage in the Nation's capital. The National Child Labor Committee has long considered an 18-year age minimum for child actors far too drastic, and considers this amendment a move in the right direction.

COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

THE Board of Trustees has appointed a special committee, consisting of Homer Folks, F. Ernest Johnson and E. C. Lindeman, to consider child labor developments arising from the war situation. On recommendation of this committee the Board adopted the statement on children engaging in agriculture in wartime which appears on the opposite page.

"How Good Is the Good Earth" is the title of a new pamphlet by Mr. Dinwiddie describing the activities and achievements of the Farm Security Administration program, especially its rural rehabilitation and tenant purchase loan services. Just as the pamphlet went to press, the Foreword points out, the Byrd Committee on Non-Essential Federal Expenditures recommended the complete elimination of the Farm Security Administration. This pamphlet should be useful in combatting this absurdly shortsighted and destructive proposal.

Mr. Dinwiddie has been in Washington several times during the month conferring with members of Congress, representatives of the Children's Bureau and other agencies on various matters of interest to the Committee, including

Farm Security Administration appropriations, the Tolan bill regulating private employment agencies, the Thomas-LaFollette bill to extend the child labor provisions of the Wage-Hour Act to children working in agriculture away from the home farm, the distribution of agricultural labor, and standards for the emergency employment of school children in agriculture.

The Committee is circularizing State Departments of Education to find out to what extent children have been released from school to assist in harvesting crops, the various plans tried out, the ages and grades of the children affected, and the effect upon the school program.

A small meeting has been called jointly by the National Child Labor Committee and the National Council on Household Employment to consider standards for the part-time employment of school girls in domestic work. Reports indicate a marked increase in this type of employment.

Child Labor Day was observed for the thirty-sixth year on January 24-26. Up to January 30, 369 requests for Child Labor Day material had been received from 38 states. Observance of Child Labor Day was widely publicized in the educational, religious and labor press.

Among articles prepared by Miss Clugston in connection with Child Labor Day, are those appearing in the *National Humane Review*, *Metropolitan Church Life*, the *New Leader* and the *International Altrusan*.

The Committee is making plans for its Thirty-Seventh Annual Meeting to be held in connection with the National Conference of Social Work in New Orleans next May. Two afternoon sessions are planned—one will discuss the need for Federal regulation of children in industrialized agriculture and the speakers will be Congressman Sparkman of Alabama and Will W. Alexander, Director of the Rosenwald Fund. The second meeting will be held jointly with the Louisiana Council on Migrants and Transients. Mr. Myron Falk, Chairman of the Louisiana Council, will be the main speaker. It is hoped that a rural school teacher who has worked directly with migrant children in that part of the country will also be on the program.

Mr. Dinwiddie has accepted membership on an Advisory Committee on the Protection of Young Workers appointed by Secretary Perkins.

Census returns on child labor, school attendance, and the educational attainment of persons over 25 years of age (which replace the illiteracy figures of former Censuses), are being tabulated as they are received. They will be presented from time to time in *The American Child*.

Mr. Dinwiddie discussed child labor problems before the Greenwich Village Historical Society on January 13. Miss Lyne spoke before the Women's Society of the Community Methodist Episcopal Church in Jackson Heights, Long Island, on January 20. Mr. Sidel spoke before the Consumers League of Delaware on January 19.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN IN AGRICULTURE IN WARTIME

Following reports from many states that educational and child labor standards are being relaxed to permit school children to be employed in emergency agricultural work, the Board of Trustees of the National Child Labor Committee on January 28 adopted the following statement of principles that it believes should govern such actions:

THE National Child Labor Committee is acutely aware that the United States, as well as all other liberty loving countries, is in the midst of an unprecedented world crisis, and that all of us must use our resources to the utmost to insure that we shall be able to walk in paths of liberty in the future. In such an emergency we must be ready to reconsider from time to time, as the situation develops, the protective standards that have been built up during peace time. We must weigh their importance in preserving the essential strength and soundness of the democracy for which we are fighting. On the other side of the balance, we must place the possible value of their relaxation as a factor in maintaining freedom in the world.

One of the requisites in preserving the essential strength and soundness of our democracy is to safeguard the health, vitality and education of all citizens especially those in the formative years of life.

Any proposal, therefore, which would lower existing standards relating to education and the employment of children should be examined with great care, both as to the reality and the urgency of the need for work by children and as to the degree of harm that might result to the children.

In the light of these considerations, the National Child Labor Committee proposes the following guides for the appraisal of any suggestions for relaxation of present child labor and school attendance standards.

I. The employment of school pupils for agricultural work during school hours

1. Every proposal for modifying school requirements in order to permit pupils to help temporarily in agricultural work should be considered strictly on the basis of facts ascertained at the time as to the alleged emergency and should be authorized only after the state farm placement service in the state concerned has cer-

tified that sufficient adult labor is not available at reasonable wages.

2. The Governor, the State Department of Education, the State Department of Labor or the Farm Placement Service should, in every state, be responsible for initiating the discussion of any such proposal by the Departments named, and any decisions and plans for employment of school pupils should be such as are approved by these Departments.
3. In no case should school pupils be employed because their labor can be secured more cheaply than that of adults. If pupils are called upon to cultivate or harvest crops on a piece rate basis they should be paid at the same rate as adults.
4. Temporary release of pupils from school for agricultural work, away from the home farm, should be limited to those 14 years of age or over, unless in case of extreme emergency. Preference should be given ordinarily to older pupils. Administratively, it may be found desirable to limit the release of children to those in specified school grades rather than on an age basis only.
5. School time lost because of temporary emergency agricultural labor should be made up.
6. Recruiting of labor of pupils in school for emergency agricultural work should be done as a community enterprise, under plans that have been approved as proposed above, and should be under educational supervision.

II. Child labor standards and emergency agricultural work outside of school hours

Regulations, where any exist, controlling the use of children in agricultural work outside of school hours, are so low throughout the country generally, that there should be no occasion for relaxing them for emergency agricultural work.

CHILD WORKERS: URBAN AND RURAL

THE last issue of *The American Child* presented the 1940 Census figures on the employment of minors under 18 years by main geographical areas. The following table gives these figures by urban, rural non-farm and rural

farm communities. It is disturbing to find that roughly one out of every twelve children of 14 years and one out of every seven children of 15 years are in the labor force in rural farm districts.

PER CENT OF PERSONS 14-17 YEARS, INCLUSIVE, IN LABOR FORCE AND NOT IN LABOR FORCE BUT IN SCHOOL

	UNITED STATES		URBAN		RURAL NON-FARM		RURAL FARM	
	In Labor Force	Not in Labor Force; in School	In Labor Force	Not in Labor Force; in School	In Labor Force	Not in Labor Force; in School	In Labor Force	Not in Labor Force; in School
14 Years.....	3.7	83.9	1.4	88.3	2.6	83.4	8.5	76.7
15 Years.....	6.8	80.8	3.3	87.3	5.3	79.6	14.1	69.9
16 Years.....	15.4	69.9	11.6	77.6	14.1	67.8	22.3	57.8
17 Years.....	27.5	55.7	25.3	62.2	25.1	53.9	33.3	44.6

TUNE IN ON JANUARY TWELFTH

ON Wednesday evening, January 12, Dr. E. C. Lindeman, of the New York School of Social Work, will inaugurate a series of three child labor radio programs, to be presented monthly during the winter under the auspices of Freedom House and the National Child Labor Committee. The broadcast period is between 9 and 10 in the evening; the station WEVD. Dr. Lindeman's theme, *High School Boys and Girls In World War II*, is one on which he speaks both as an educator and in his capacity as a member of the Board of Trustees of the National Child Labor Committee.

This program will go on the air from Freedom House, at 5 West 54th St., New York. There will be a half hour of free discussion from 8:30 till 9 o'clock, preceding the broadcast, which will be concluded with a question and answer period. You are invited to attend as a guest of the National Child Labor Committee. Be sure to come prepared with questions!

STANLEY ISAACS POINTS OUT

ON December 27, Stanley Isaacs, member of the New York City Council and President of the United Neighborhood Houses, wrote to Edward Corsi, State Industrial Commissioner, calling his attention to the fact that child labor violations had almost doubled in 1942 and that the figures for the first six months of 1943 showed a further substantial increase. While larger establishments, he said, comply with State child labor laws, smaller concerns are not so scrupulous. He asked Mr. Corsi's intervention to correct such abuses.

DO YOU READ THE MAGAZINES?

DANGER! CHILDREN AT WORK. By Edith M. Stern. *Woman's Home Companion*. January, 1944.

Around the cartoon "Frankly, I'm interested in the money—not whether the job has a future—besides, I have to go back to the seventh grade in the fall!" the author centers her thoughtful article, dealing with blind-alley war-time child labor. In brief, her theme resolves itself into an arraignment of the easy philosophy—it's good for other

people's kids to work but of course my kids have to finish their education!

DO YOU LISTEN TO THE RADIO?

From 1 to 1:30 at noon on Saturdays, commencing on January 15, a 13-weeks program, *Here's To Youth*, will be given a nation-wide hook-up over the NBC and affiliated stations. This series is sponsored by ten youth-serving organizations, including the Boy Scouts of America, who are underwriting the cost of the scripts. The National Child Labor Committee is working in close cooperation with the script committee on the broadcast *Help Wanted* which deals with the increased employment of young people. Miss Helen Hayes will appear on the first broadcast.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

EDUCATION FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. By Karl Stecher. *The Mason Press, Macon, Georgia*. 1943. \$2.75.

"Did you ever hear a boy in college say he was going to start out in life as a plumber when he graduates?" the author demands. With justice, but with unnecessary belligerence, he goes on to contend that the underlying theory of our whole educational system is that the man who creates wealth is inferior to the man who consumes it. Any really well-educated person, he insists, should be taught not only theory but practical, money-making adjustment to the world he must live in. He believes that separate trade and vocational schools create only stupid artificial class distinctions between manual and brain workers and that all educators should be required to have a background not only of academic degrees but also of practical work experience.

PROVIDENCE SCHOOL TRANSPORTATION SURVEY, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO STUDENT EMPLOYMENT AND SCHOOL HOURS. By Leslie Williams and Philip Robinson. *Providence War Transportation Committee*. May 1943.

This survey, part of an inquiry into the local transportation situation, reveals some disturbing facts about employment of school children. In the 4 high schools covered, 36 per cent of the 4,894 students questioned were employed after school hours, and approximately 40 per cent of these students worked at such hours that they probably did not have time to eat an evening meal, and did not take time off for one because they worked short-shift hours.

TO THE KID BROTHER:

IT was swell that you held down a war job this summer, Kid. I was proud of you when I read Mom's letter about it. Made you feel pals with us toughs who are chasing Nazis over here. And I'll bet the money looked good, too.

But now it's Autumn again, Kid, and Mom writes that you aren't back in school. I'm bothered about that. I know it's great to be on your own. When you can be treated like a man, it isn't easy to sit in a classroom and do lessons the teachers give you. I can see where the whole business of school doesn't seem important any more.

But it is important, Kid, the most im-

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE

419 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, N. Y.

I should be interested in using this flyer in a stay-in-school campaign.

I enclose \$4.00 for 1,000 reprints

\$2.00 for 500 reprints

\$1.00 for 50 reprints

Name.....

Address.....

The American Child

Published by the NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE, NEW YORK CITY

GERTRUDE FOLKS ZIMAND, General Secretary

FLORENCE TAYLOR, Editor

KATE CLUGSTON, Assistant Editor

Vol. XXVI

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No. 1

CHILD LABOR MANIFESTO

WAR exacts a heavy price from children. In the United States our children have so far been spared the terrors of bombing and invasion and the horror of starvation. But our children have not been untouched—many are living in strange and new communities under crowded conditions—many are neglected because of the absence of mothers on war jobs—some are already orphaned as war casualties mount. Other children are burdened prematurely with work too heavy for their strength—thousands are laying aside their school books to take full-time jobs.

WE BELIEVE that the demands for war production and essential civilian services can be met without exploiting children;

WE BELIEVE that children can contribute to the life of their communities in many useful ways, but that it is a short-sighted policy to employ them at hours or under conditions which threaten their physical development and impair their educational opportunities;

WE BELIEVE that the protection of children from harmful child labor is a community enterprise of first importance dependent upon the cooperation of parents, employers, schools and other community agencies.

THEREFORE:

WE CALL UPON young people to resist the lure of war wages and to remember that temporary financial gain cannot offset future educational handicaps, and we urge parents to support this view;

WE COMMEND the efforts of all socially minded citizens to keep children from leaving school and to prevent their excessive employment outside of school hours;

WE URGE schools, wherever this is desirable, to develop in cooperation with employers and community agencies well-balanced programs of school and supervised part-time work;

WE URGE legislators and government officials to refuse to allow child labor laws to be broken down and to maintain sufficient staffs for their enforcement;

WE CALL UPON all of the forces in the community—the home, the school, the church, industry and commerce, labor, social and civic agencies—to unite in protecting our children.

MARTHA F. ALLEN, National Executive,
Camp Fire Girls

JOSEPH P. ANDERSON, Executive Secretary,
American Association of Social Workers

EUGENE E. BARNETT, General Secretary,
International Committee, Young Men's Christian Association

LEONA BAUMGARTNER, M.D., Director, Bureau of Child Hygiene,
New York City Department of Health

CHARLOTTE CARR, Assistant to the Vice Chairman,
War Manpower Commission

SAMUEL MCCREA CAVERT, General Secretary,
Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America

ELEANOR G. COIT, Director,
American Labor Education Service

MARK A. DAWBER, Executive Secretary,
Home Missions Council of North America

LILLIAN DEARMIT, M.D., Chief,
Health Service, New York State Education Department

HAROLD J. DILLON, Supervisor, Bureau of Youth Services,
Connecticut State Department of Education

MARY E. DREIER,
National Women's Trade Union League

DONALD DUSHANE, Secretary,
National Commission for the Defense of Democracy through Education

KENDALL EMERSON, M.D., Managing Director,
National Tuberculosis Association

HOMER FOLKS, Chairman
National Child Labor Committee

ESTHER COLE FRANKLIN, Associate in Social Studies,
American Association of University Women

ELBERT K. FRETWELL, Chief Scout Executive,
Boy Scouts of America

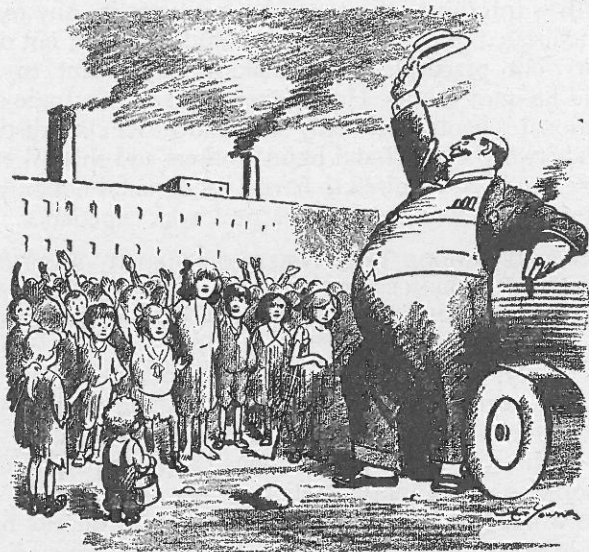
(Continued on page 2)

A particular appeal to parents and employers, it is suggested, might help to keep children and young people from working at night or in unsuitable jobs. Discussion groups for employed young people may be useful for those who have left school as well as for those doing part-time work. Such meetings may be used as an opportunity for vocational guidance and may help to modify and improve present school-work programs.

Further information on each project, with suggestions as to how it may be organized, information as to what other communities are doing and bibliographical references are being prepared for the use of local organizations.

WE MISS ART YOUNG

ART YOUNG is dead—he who was tough and deathless, he who had been for many years a New York landmark. In the Hogarth, Daumier and Walt Whitman tradition, robustious, gentle, violent, he was, for all his gregariousness, always a little alone. He had the simplicity of a tremendous self-confidence. His art had teeth; it bit into what was shoddy and cruel. He could have been a "success" in the vulgar sense of the word; instead of which he was a



"NOW THEN, CHILDREN, ALL TOGETHER, THREE CHEERS FOR THE SUPREME COURT!"

In this cartoon, published in 1918, Art Young satirized the 5 to 4 U. S. Supreme Court vote which declared unconstitutional the Federal Child Labor Law of 1916. In 1941, the Supreme Court specifically overruled this decision and upheld the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, whose child labor provisions go much further than did the original law.

great social crusader. Mercilessly he lampooned the exploiters of child labor.

In this man, rugged individualism and a passion for mankind struggled. His creed was neither consistent nor iron-clad, though he lived by it sternly. From time to time he had the uncanny power of summing himself up and then of tossing the words aside negligently, as he did in this sentence from the preface to one of his books: "In a choice between accepting the political judgment of the average newspaper owner and my own judgment as to what was best for the future of my country and the future of mankind, I voted in favor of myself."

THE STATES ARE HAVING THEIR TROUBLES

DURING the fall, the Committee has been conducting an inquiry among state labor commissioners as to the increase in child employment since 1940 and the consequent extent to which staffs for child labor inspection have been increased. Replies, received from 30 states, are far from reassuring. In 20 states there has been no change in the staff assigned to child labor work; in four (Texas, Oklahoma, Arizona and Montana) there has been a decrease in staff; in only 14 states has there been either an increase of staff or the assignment of other workers in the labor department to child labor inspection.

Rhode Island, in which the staff inspects for all labor law violations, including those connected with child labor, has managed to increase its staff from 2 to 7 workers who have devoted the greater part of their time to the enforcement of child labor regulations. Only 2 states appeared indifferent to the child labor situation. One reported "a lack of industry" and therefore "no need for the enforcement of child labor laws." In the other, the employment of women and children was considered not sufficient to warrant enforcement of "such" laws by special officers.

Among states reporting a marked increase in child labor complexities were Colorado, Maine, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. Commissioner Pat Murphy of Oklahoma estimates that child labor in his State has increased by 100 per cent since 1940 but inspectors have decreased from 3 to 2. In Oregon prior to the War, less than 2,000 permits a year were issued for employment of minors, whereas in 1943 the average was 3,000 permits a month.

Inspector Yaeger of Montana, whose staff is also depleted and who now handles the job alone, writes, "We realized during our Legislative Session of 1941 and '43 the need for a better child labor law. However neither Assembly considered a new law nor did they appropriate the funds requested to take care of the new child labor problems arising because of the adult manpower shortage. . . . At the present time, I spend about 40 per cent of my total time in the field, of which about 35 per cent is spent in connection with child labor laws. The stenographer spends her entire time in connection with the issuance of age certificates."

LABOR EDUCATION FOR THE POST-WAR WORLD

ALARMED by the tremendous increase in the labor of school children since the War, the American Federation of Labor, at its sixty-third convention this fall, recommended that its permanent Planning Committee study and present to the Federation a system of carefully planned and supervised part-time work for high school students, subject to the general standards suggested by the U. S. Department of Labor and the U. S. Office of Education. In addition, it urged all affiliated organizations to cooperate with local and state manpower authorities in the movement to keep children in school, since "the only hope of economic security in the post-war period lies in training now." The Federation recognizes that youth has a wholesome part to play in the war program, but it is unalterably opposed to "the black market in American children."

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WE WELCOME TWO BOARD MEMBERS

WE are glad to announce the election of two new members to the Board of Trustees—Mrs. Richard J. Bernhard of New York City and Miss Charlotte Carr of Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Bernhard's interest in children can be traced, she says, to the influence of her grandfather, Adolph Lewisohn, for many years one of our most active Board members. As a member of the New York State Board of Social Welfare and Chairman of its Subcommittee on Delinquency, Vice-President of the Welfare Council of New York City, President of the Young Women's Hebrew Association and a member of the Board of the Child Welfare League of America, Mrs. Bernhard has studied the problems of children from both a local and a national point of view. For the past five years she has been a member of the Millinery Stabilization Commission, a group of three set up to develop policies and practices to assist the industry.

Miss Carr has a long record of interest and activity in social and industrial welfare. Following personnel work in industry, she was associated with the Bureau of Women in Industry of the New York State Department of Labor, became Director of the Bureau of Women and Children in the Pennsylvania Labor Department in 1925, and headed the Department from 1930 to 1934. Subsequently she was Director of the Emergency Relief Bureau of New York City and in 1937 was appointed Jane Addams' successor as Director of Hull House. She is now Assistant to the Vice Chairman of the War Manpower Commission.

FLORENCE TAYLOR RETURNS

IT is a pleasure to announce that Florence Taylor (Mrs. Graham R. Taylor), who some years ago was in charge of publications and research for the National Child Labor Committee, is returning as our Assistant Secretary of Research and Publicity. In the intervening years Mrs. Taylor has conducted surveys and prepared reports dealing with race relations and employment conditions and opportunities for women workers. From 1927 to 1938 she served as Assistant Executive Secretary of the American Association of Social Workers and edited its monthly publication, *The Compass*.

CHILD LABOR MANIFESTO

(Continued from page 1)

WILLARD E. GIVENS, Executive Secretary,
National Education Association

LEONARD GREENBURG, M.D., Executive Director, Division of Industrial Hygiene, New York State Department of Labor

JESSIE W. HARRIS, President,
American Home Economics Association

MRS. HUGO HARTMANN, President,
National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods

MRS. WILLIAM A. HASTINGS, President,
National Congress of Parents and Teachers

MRS. HENRY A. INGRAHAM, President,
National Board, Young Women's Christian Associations

S. Z. LEVINE, M.D., Professor of Pediatrics,
Cornell University Medical College

EDITH E. LOWRY, Executive Secretary,
Home Missions Council of North America

MINNIE L. MAFFETT, M.D., President,
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs

ELIZABETH S. MAGEE, General Secretary,
National Consumers League

BEATRICE MCCONNELL, Director, Industrial Division, Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor

GEORGE J. NELBACH, Executive Secretary, Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health, State Charities Aid Association of New York

KATE PAPERT, Director, Division of Women in Industry and Minimum Wage, New York State Department of Labor

LILLIE M. PECK, Secretary,
National Federation of Settlements

REVEREND PAUL F. TANNER, Director, Youth Department, National Catholic Welfare Conference

MRS. JOSEPH N. WELT, President,
National Council of Jewish Women

MRS. JOHN L. WHITEHURST, President,
General Federation of Women's Clubs

MRS. RALPH G. WRIGHT, Chairman,
Executive Committee, Girl Scouts

(Signatures do not necessarily imply official action by organizations with which signers are affiliated.)

The above Manifesto was issued on January 3, as a result of an informal meeting in New York City, at which representatives of several national organizations and specialists in child labor problems resolved to initiate action in local communities. With the Manifesto, national organizations are sending to their local members a folder listing specific activities that community organizations, working together, can undertake. Among the suggestions are:

(1) The organization of a local advisory council on child labor, which shall include representatives of public and private health and welfare agencies, parents' organizations, church, school and youth groups, labor organizations, employers and employee groups, as well as wartime committees, defense councils, etc.

(2) The organization of a stay-in-school campaign.

(3) The initiation of action to extend vocational counselling services in the schools.

(4) Surveys of the work school children are doing outside of school hours.

(5) The consideration of the need of cooperative school and part-time work programs.

(6) The reduction of illegal employment.

(7) A check on health examinations for employment.

(8) Work on special phases of child labor that are serious in the community, such as night work in bowling alleys, ushering in theatres and motion picture houses and work as waiters or waitresses in all-night lunch rooms.

Child Labor Manifesto

WAR exacts a heavy price from children. In the United States our children have so far been spared the terrors of bombing and invasion and the horror of starvation. But our children have not been untouched—many are living in strange and new communities under crowded conditions—many are neglected because of the absence of mothers on war jobs—some are already orphaned as war casualties mount. Other children are burdened prematurely with work too heavy for their strength—thousands are laying aside their school books to take full-time jobs.

WE BELIEVE that the demands for war production and essential civilian services can be met without exploiting children;

WE BELIEVE that children can contribute to the life of their communities in many useful ways, but that it is a short-sighted policy to employ them at hours or under conditions which threaten their physical development and impair their educational opportunities;

WE BELIEVE that the protection of children from harmful child labor is a community enterprise of first importance dependent upon the cooperation of parents, employers, schools and other community agencies.

THEREFORE:

WE CALL UPON young people to resist the lure of war wages and to remember that temporary financial gain cannot offset future educational handicaps, and we urge parents to support this view;

WE COMMEND the efforts of all socially minded citizens to keep children from leaving school and to prevent their excessive employment outside of school hours;

WE URGE schools, wherever this is desirable, to develop in cooperation with employers and community agencies well-balanced programs of school and supervised part-time work;

WE URGE legislators and government officials to refuse to allow child labor laws to be broken down and to maintain sufficient staffs for their enforcement;

WE CALL UPON all of the forces in the community—the home, the school, the church, industry and commerce, labor, social and civic agencies—to unite in protecting our children.

MARTHA F. ALLEN, National Executive,
Camp Fire Girls

JOSEPH P. ANDERSON, Executive Secretary,
American Association of Social Workers

EUGENE E. BARNETT, General Secretary,
International Committee, Young Men's Christian Association

LEONA BAUMGARTNER, M.D., Director, Bureau of Child Hygiene,
New York City Department of Health

CHARLOTTE CARR, Assistant to the Vice Chairman,
War Manpower Commission

SAMUEL MCCREA CAVERT, General Secretary,
Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America

ELEANOR G. COIT, Director,
American Labor Education Service

MARK A. DAWBER, Executive Secretary,
Home Missions Council of North America

LILLIAN DEARMIT, M.D., Chief,
Health Service, New York State Education Department

HAROLD J. DILLON, Supervisor,
Bureau of Youth Services,
Connecticut State Department of Education

MARY E. DREIER,
National Women's Trade Union League

DONALD DUSHANE, Secretary,
National Commission for the Defense of Democracy
through Education

KENDALL EMERSON, M.D., Managing Director,
National Tuberculosis Association

HOMER FOLKS, Chairman,
National Child Labor Committee

ESTHER COLE FRANKLIN, Associate in Social Studies,
American Association of University Women

ELBERT K. FRETWELL, Chief Scout Executive,
Boy Scouts of America

WILLARD E. GIVENS, Executive Secretary,
National Education Association

LEONARD GREENBURG, M.D., Executive Director,
Division of Industrial Hygiene,
New York State Department of Labor

JESSIE W. HARRIS, President,
American Home Economics Association

MRS. HUGO HARTMANN, President,
National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods

MRS. WILLIAM A. HASTINGS, President,
National Congress of Parents and Teachers

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MRS. RALPH G. WRIGHT, Chairman,
Executive Committee,
Girl Scouts

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NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE

419 FOURTH AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY

ASHLAND 4-0682

Thirty-four leaders in industrial, educational and health problems affecting children and young people, including representatives of twenty-seven national organizations, joined today in issuing a Child Labor Manifesto. In this statement they call attention to the serious child labor situation now existing, express their conviction that war needs can be met without exploiting children, and urge community agencies, public and private, to unite in immediate action to curb child labor abuses.

Accompanying the statement is an outline of nine specific lines of action that local organizations can initiate in their communities to improve child labor conditions:

TEXT AND SIGNERS OF MANIFESTO

The text of the Manifesto, with signatures, is as follows:

War exacts a heavy price from children. In the United States our children have so far been spared the terrors of bombing and invasion and the horror of starvation. But our children have not been untouched - many are living in strange and new communities under crowded conditions - many are neglected because of the absence of mothers on war jobs - some are already orphaned as war casualties mount. Other children are burdened prematurely with work too heavy for their strength - thousands are laying aside their school books to take full-time jobs.

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WE URGE schools, wherever this is desirable, to develop in cooperation with employers and community agencies well-balanced programs of school and supervised part-time work;

WE URGE legislators and government officials to refuse to allow child labor laws to be broken down and to maintain sufficient staffs for their enforcement;

WE CALL UPON all of the forces in the community - the home, the school, the church, industry and commerce, labor, social and civic agencies - to unite in protecting our children.

Martha F. Allen, National Executive, Camp Fire Girls	:	Esther Cole Franklin, Associate in Social Studies,
	:	American Association of University Women
Joseph P. Anderson, Executive Secretary, American Association of Social Workers	:	Elbert K. Fretwell, Chief Scout Executive,
Eugene E. Barnett, General Secretary, International Committee, Young Men's Christian Association	:	Boy Scouts of America
	:	Willard E. Givens, Executive Secretary National Education Association
Leona Baumgartner, M.D., Director, Bureau of Child Hygiene, New York City Depart- ment of Health	:	Leonard Greenburg, M.D., Executive Director,
Charlotte Carr, Assistant to the Vice- Chairman, War Manpower Commission	:	Division of Industrial Hygiene New York State Department of Labor
	:	Jessie W. Harris, President, American Home Economics Association
Samuel McCrea Cavert, General Secretary, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America	:	Mrs. Hugo Hartmann, President, National Federation of Temple Sister- hoods
Eleanor G. Coit, Director, American Labor Education Service	:	Mrs. William A. Hastings, President, National Congress of Parents and Teachers
Mark A. Dawber, Executive Secretary, Home Missions Council of North America	:	Mrs. Henry A. Ingraham, President, National Board, Young Women's Christian Associations
Lillian DeArmit, M.D., Chief, Health Service, New York State Educa- tion Department	:	S.Z. Levine, M.D., Professor of Pediatrics, Cornell University Medical College
Harold J. Dillon, Supervisor, Bureau of Youth Services, Connecticut State Department of Educa- tion	:	Edith E. Lowry, Executive Secretary, Home Missions Council of North America
Mary E. Dreier, National Women's Trade Union League	:	
Donald DuShane, Secretary, National Commission for the Defense of Democracy through Education	:	Minnie L. Maffett, M.D., President, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs
Kendall Emerson, M.D., Managing Director, National Tuberculosis Association	:	Elizabeth S. Magee, General Secretary, National Consumers League
Homer Folks, Chairman, National Child Labor Committee	:	Beatrice McConnell, Director, Industrial Division, Children's Bureau U.S. Department of Labor

George J. Nelbach, Executive Secretary,
Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health,
State Charities Aid Association of New York

Kate Papert, Director,
Division of Women in Industry and Minimum Wage,
New York State Department of Labor

Lillie M. Peck, Secretary,
National Federation of Settlements

Reverend. Paul F. Tanner, Director,
Youth Department,
National Catholic Welfare Conference

Mrs. Joseph N. Welt, President,
National Council of Jewish Women

Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, President,
General Federation of Women's Club

Mrs. Ralph G. Wright, Chairman,
Executive Committee
Girl Scouts

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with which signers are affiliated)

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS URGED TO ACT

The nine projects outlined for action by local organizations include:

1. Establishment of a local advisory council on child labor
2. Organization of a stay-in-school campaign
3. Initiation of action to extend vocational counselling services
in the schools.
4. A survey of the work school children are doing outside of school
hours.
5. The development of cooperative programs of school and part-time
supervised work.

6. Efforts to secure an adequate appropriation for child labor inspection and enforcement.

7. Conferences of employers, school officials and social agencies to consider methods of dealing with child labor in specific industries, such as bowling alleys, that are especially serious in the community.

8. A study of the adequacy of health examinations given to minors entering employment.

9. Organization of discussion groups for employed young people.

The Filson Historical Society

The American Child

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FLORENCE TAYLOR, Editor

LOUISE D. STETTER, Assistant Editor

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FEBRUARY, 1948

No. 2

CHILD LABOR BILLS IN 1948 LEGISLATURES

EIGHT state legislatures are now meeting in regular sessions and one state legislature (Missouri) is meeting under 18, except children employed in purely office, collection or delivery work or in branch stores where no proc-

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APRIL, 1946

No. 4

THE LEGISLATIVE FADE-OUT

MOST state legislatures have now adjourned and no child labor bills of importance are pending in the few still in session with the exception of Massachusetts. The

A proposal to repeal the 1942 act which established the State Commission on Student Service has been passed by the New Jersey Legislature and is awaiting the Governor's

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CHILD LABOR — AS WE MOVE FROM WAR TO PEACE

Highlights from the Annual Report of the General Secretary

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APRIL, 1945

No. 4

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON CHILD LABOR

ON December 16, 1929, Franklin D. Roosevelt, then Governor of New York State, addressed the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Conference of the National Child Labor Committee on "The Function of Government in Child Protection."

This address, during his first year as Governor, was clearly prophetic of the humanitarian measures that became and remained the major issues of his administration. Even when military considerations became paramount, he never lost sight of the human values for which the war was being fought. A re-reading of his address to the National Child Labor Committee sixteen years ago shows that he did not need the lessons of the depression or the war to convince him that no state or nation can live unto itself in the modern world unaffected by economic, social and political conditions outside its borders.

In the field of child protection, Roosevelt had not given up hope in 1929 that

and that children in occupations not covered by the National Recovery Administration are protected."

His desire to see the standards set by the code made permanent led to his first public endorsement of the Child Labor Amendment shortly after the above letter was written. A letter to Courtenay Dinwiddie, General Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, in November 1934, expressed his hope that ratification would be achieved: "One of the accomplishments under the National Recovery Act which has given me the greatest gratification is the

outlawing of child labor. It shows how simply a long desired reform, which no individual or State could accomplish alone, may be brought about when people work together. It is my desire that the advances attained through N.R.A. be made permanent. In the child labor field the obvious method of maintaining the present gains is through ratification of the Child Labor Amendment. I hope this may be achieved."

