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Chapter 1 : Child labor fact book, | Search Results | IUCAT Kokomo

The Department of Labor is the sole federal agency that monitors child labor and enforces child labor laws. The most sweeping federal law that restricts the employment and abuse of child workers is the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA).

His father was a struggling farmer and a wagon maker, so to improve their life, his family left Germany for Newville, Ohio when John was only three months old. The Altgelds continued to be farmers. During this time, the Altgelds had eight more children, making John the eldest of nine, although three would die during infancy. In school John was an average student, and at age 12 he stopped attending school at the request of his father. John did not mind this entirely as he was picked on frequently by other children for being a foreigner. When the Civil War broke out, John wanted to enlist, but he was too young at the time. When he turned 16, however, his father allowed him to enlist, and on May 12, he joined the 48th regiment of the Ohio National Guard. This company eventually became the 63rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Shortly after Altgeld was done with his training, the 63rd went to Virginia under the command of General Benjamin Butler. The Ohio 63rd could have been sent directly into the heat of the battle; however, Butler assigned the 63rd to patrol the safe side of the James River. At this time, Altgeld took part in some mild skirmishes along the river. Although he recovered, his bout with malaria gave him health problems the rest of his life. Instead of going home, he insisted on rejoining the 63rd, but that September the regiment was released from service. In total casualties, the 63rd lost three times more men to disease than combat. After the war, Altgeld attended high school against the will of his father, and although he was never exceedingly successful academically, he became a school teacher. Altgeld received a teaching position in Savannah, Missouri where he impressed a local judge with his hard work, and was offered a position as a law clerk in April of 1864. In he was appointed City Attorney, although he had been admitted to the bar only less than a year earlier. In 1867, Altgeld moved to Chicago, a decision he initially regretted. In he went back to Ohio and married his hometown sweetheart Emily Ford. In Chicago, he initially had troubles establishing a successful law practice. Altgeld became actively involved in the Democratic party in Chicago as well, and in 1868 was the Democratic candidate for the Illinois legislature, although he was defeated in the general election. Then in he was elected to the Superior Court of Cook County where he served until 1870. In 1871, John Peter Altgeld was elected to the Chicago National Bank. Altgeld was unable to make the payments, and was forced to mortgage or sell most of his property. Despite his losses, he was elected as the Democratic candidate for Governor in the election, and on December 7th became the first foreign-born man elected Governor of Illinois. Although he was personally a man of business, as a governor he recognized problems with both women and child labor laws and also opposed the violent use of police against labor strikes. On May 4, a rally was held at Haymarket to protest the brutality of police toward labor strikers. Although the gathering was initially peaceful, around 8:00 PM at this point someone in the crowd threw a bomb at the advancing police, and the police opened fire. Seven police officers were killed and almost 70 wounded. The number of civilians injured or killed, however, is unknown as many of the injured or dead were either privately cared for or hidden in order to avoid public identification. Eight key members of the protest were brought to trial and convicted for their involvement. One committed suicide and four were executed. On May 11, workers from the Pullman Corporation began to protest wage cuts. This had a negative consequence for the whole country, and riots began to take place. As a result President Cleveland sent federal troops into Chicago to put down the strikes despite the protests of Governor Altgeld. Altgeld, was nationally ostracized for his stance on this issue. Altgeld never recovered politically from this and was voted out of office in 1873. He attempted politics one last time in 1877 when he ran for Mayor of Chicago as an independent candidate, but he was defeated in the general election. Although he was not known for his looks, Altgeld was a fantastic orator. On the day of his death he had been scheduled to give a speech in Joliet, IL to raise awareness regarding the Boer women and children in South Africa. John Peter Altgeld died March 12, 1886, from a cerebral hemorrhage. Northwestern University, Evanston, IL. The life of John Peter Altgeld. Duell, Sloan and Pearce Inc.

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Chapter 2 : Wal-Mart Settles Child Labor Cases - CBS News

Child labor, education and mothers' pension laws in brief. Author: Taylor, Florence I. Author: National Child Labor Committee (U.S.) Note: New York, National Child.

National Labour Law Profile: Italy Contributed by Aldo De Matteis 1 , Paola Accardo 2 and Giovanni Mammone 3 General legal framework The Italian Republic Repubblica italiana came into being in , after the fall of the fascist regime in , and as a result of a referendum on the Monarchy in The Italian Constitution was approved by the Parliament in December and came into effect on 1st January, In recent years a political debate took place, to change the form of the State into a Federal one. Some ordinary laws have already decentralized more power to the Regions. The Head of the State is the President of the Republic. He or she is elected by the Parliament in joint session, for 7 years. Furthermore, anyone who has been President of the Republic is a senator by right and for life unless he renounces the nomination. Also, the President of the Republic may nominate as senators for life five citizens who have brought honour to the Fatherland through their outstanding achievements in social, scientific, artistic and literary fields art. Both the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate of the Republic are elected for five years. The government must have the confidence of both houses of Parliament. All laws must be approved by both Chambers; but some less important laws can be approved by Commissions of both Chambers, not in plenary Assembly. Treaties must be ratified by Parliament. European Community Acts and Regulations, as well as European Court of Justice judgements, are applied directly in the Italian legal system. The Judiciary is a professional and pyramidal body, composed of three instances. Normally there is one judge in first instance, three in the second, and five in the Supreme Court of Cassazione. For jurisdiction on labour issues see number 16, settlement of labour disputes. Labour rights in the Constitution The Constitution contains some declarations of principles e. Contract of employment The contract of employment is considered indefinite except in cases specified by legislation Act of Fixed-term contracts of employment are permitted to the extent that they are justified on grounds such as seasonal work, replacement of employees on sick leave or maternity leave, and extraordinary and occasional work. Pursuant to Act 56 of , collective agreements may authorize other cases of recourse to fixed-term contracts of employment. Until recently, a breach of legislative requirements on fixed-term contracts led to employers typically being required to employ the employee indefinitely. If employment continues for ten days beyond the expiry date, the employer is liable to pay 20 per cent extra remuneration; for 20 days beyond the end date, 40 per cent extra; and only then is the contract required to be converted into an indefinite one. The main types of special contracts of employment are as follows: Suspension of the contract of employment is permitted under Sect. As far as fixed-term contracts are concerned, termination is automatic at the end of the specified duration or on completion of the specified task Act of Nevertheless, the employer may terminate the contract earlier for "just cause" Sect. The Civil Code provides that each contracting party the employer and the employee of a contract of indefinite duration can terminate it, provided the notice period is respected Sect. Collective agreements frequently list the grounds for dismissal. Termination without grounds is limited to trial periods, domestic workers, employees who have reached retirement age and directors. Dismissals on the grounds of political opinion, trade union membership, sex, race, language or religious affiliation are null and void. Dismissal on the grounds of marriage is also prohibited. Protection against unfair dismissal of managerial employees is regulated by collective agreements. In case of unjustified dismissal, remedies are different according to the size of the firm: If the employer invites the employee to return to work and the employee does not take up the offer within 30 days, the contract is automatically terminated. Where there are fewer than 15 employees in a unit or fewer than 60 employees in total, the employee unfairly dismissed has no right to reinstatement, but is entitled to compensation ranging from 2,5 to six times the monthly pay. The employees of charity, union or political organizations are not entitled to be reinstated Sect. The contract of employment may also be terminated by the resignation of the employee, provided a notice period is respected.

The trattamento di fine rapporto may be partially i. Hours of work Article 36 of the Constitution establishes that maximum working time must be fixed by law. The old Act no. All these limitations are applicable for effective working time. Surveillance jobs and waiting time can have a different evaluation. Collective agreements determine the normal weekly working time never more than 40 hours. Work performed in excess of 40 hours a week is overtime. Under Act , of , still in force, overtime must be paid with an increase of not less than 10 per cent over the regular rate. Many collective agreements provide that overtime pay will be not less than 30 per cent, but they can also provide " and they often do " that this bonus will be calculated on the basis of a narrower definition than the above. There are also extra costs e. Night work has been recently settled by Act no. For part-time work, the distribution of the working hours is established by an individually written contract which cannot be changed by the employer. Special provisions in favour of student workers are established by Sect. Paid leave All workers have the right to rest one day a week art. Workers are entitled to a compensatory rest. During these festive days, workers receive regular pay. The Civil Code provides for a statutory minimum leave of eight days, for domestic workers only. Minimum leave of all other workers is determined by collective agreements, which generally provide for paid annual leave of not less than four weeks per year. Some agreements foresee additional vacation on the ground of seniority. The time at which the holiday is taken is in principle chosen by the employee. Maternity leave is compulsory for female workers, from two months before until three months after childbirth. On the other hand it is possible to postpone pre-childbirth leave in order to increase the leave granted after childbirth. Collective agreements usually oblige the employer to make up the difference to the regular wage. Subsequent parental leave has now the same economic consequences for both parents: For additional time there are different indemnities depending on the family income. Supplementary time is also foreseen in case of twins or multiple births. A recently approved law Act of 26 March has consolidated most of the above provisions into a single text. The average period is about one year. During this time, the worker is fully paid by the employer or by the Social Security. Beyond this period an employee is usually entitled, under collective agreements, to a further period of unpaid leave. Workers with a minimum of 5 years seniority can request a maximum of 11 months unpaid leave all together or at intervals to attend schools, universities or other educational training. Special leave with or without pay or unpaid absences are granted to workers by collective agreements on the occasion of important family events. It also draw guidance from ILO Recommendation no. Equality The Italian Constitution art. This is a fundamental concept of the Italian legal system. Equality between men and women at work is specifically recognised and guaranteed by Act , 9 December Act , 10 April provides for affirmative action to encourage true equal opportunity for women in access to employment and during employment. Act , 15 July prohibits dismissal for discriminatory reasons such as political and union views, religion, participation in union activities Sect. Act , 11 May invalidates dismissal for discriminatory reasons, such as race, sex, language, political and union views, religion, and requires always the reinstatement of the dismissed worker. A law on sexual harassment at work does not exist; however, there is case law on unfair dismissal on this ground. The Constitutional Court has ruled that equality is a fundamental right of foreigners as well. For citizens of European Union countries, Sect. Act 40, of 6 March affirms equality between other foreign workers legally resident in Italy and Italian workers. Legal procedure for individual labour disputes is applied to combat discrimination at work. There is a fast track procedure on following grounds: For other kinds of discrimination there is the general fast track procedure Sect. Under Italian law there is not a statutory minimum wage. Yet most workers are actually covered by a minimum wage agreement, established through collective bargaining see no. Upon request, judges can also fix a minimum wage, though it would be binding only on the parties to an individual contract of employment. While initially it covered only industrial enterprises, its scope was progressively enlarged, so that it now also covers small building enterprises as of , agricultural enterprises , the marketing sector of industrial enterprises in economic difficulties , contracting catering companies in industrial enterprises in economic difficulties , journalists in press and TV activities in economic difficulties , employees in commercial enterprises with more than employees , some categories of self-employed workers e. The Cassa

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Integrazione Guadagni operates mostly in cases of suspension or temporary reduction of activity due to causes beyond the will of the enterprise or the workers, or market fluctuations, and includes suspension of activity in the building industry due to bad weather. This benefit can be paid for up to 13 weeks, with possible renewal for up to 12 months in some territorial areas it can be paid for up to 24 months. Only for employees of shipping and aviation companies the Navigation Code provides that shipping and flying personnel have priority even over mortgage creditors, after court fees Sect. Such payment is, however, limited to three times the ceiling of the Cassa Integrazione Guadagni Straordinaria. The insolvency is defined as in the bankruptcy law, which calls for a formal declaration of insolvency being made by the competent judge. However, the Guarantee Fund also pays in case of non enforcement of a judgement for small enterprises that in Italian law cannot go bankrupt. Trade union regulation The Italian Constitution recognises the right of citizens to associate freely Sect. This provision, however, has not been enforced because a bill regulating the registration of unions has never been adopted. Therefore, in Italy unions do not need any recognition and can organize themselves without any pre-established legal model. They can conclude collective agreements, which are legally enforceable under civil law rules, i. The same rights are also guaranteed to public employees except military staff, who have representatives not belonging to the unions.

Chapter 3 : Catalog Record: Child welfare in Alabama; an inquiry | Hathi Trust Digital Library

Florence Kelley On the Need for Child Labor Laws, By writing this essay, I think Kelley was trying to show the world the exploitation of children who were forced to work, especially in the glass-bottle industry.

Chapter 4 : Unit 2 History Ch. 24 - ProProfs Quiz

B) New York state abolished labor by children under C) New York City fined the company's owners a substantial amount of money. D) no official action was taken by either the city, state, or federal governments.

Chapter 5 : Child labor; a summary of New Jersey and Federal laws | Search Results | IUCAT Kokomo

A limited child labor law and a law against excessive dust from emery wheels in , a construction safety law in , and other narrow statutes added fragmented responsibilities to the duties of the factory inspection force.

Chapter 6 : Guide to the National Child Labor Committee Publications

IUCAT is Indiana University's online library catalog, which provides access to millions of items held by the IU Libraries statewide.

Chapter 7 : Florence Kelley :: John Peter Altgeld

January History of child labor in the United Statesâ€”part 2: the reform movement. As progressive child labor reformers gained traction during the last quarter of the 19th century, efforts expanded at the state level to outlaw the employment of small children.

Chapter 8 : Timeline of Child Labor Developments in the United States â€” stopchildlabor

The signing of this law culminated a grass-roots process started in by two early social reformers, Lillian Wald, of New York's Henry Street Settlement House, and Florence Kelly, of the National Consumer's League.

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Chapter 9 : National Labour Law Profile: Italy

State law regarding wages, labor, building codes, and health and safety at work. SC LLR: Office of Wages and Child Labor South Carolina Payment of wages and child labor laws are administered by the wages and child labor section in the SC Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation.