



**Rockwell Collins CRAFT
CLUB
August 2006**

<http://www.collinsclubs.com/craftclub/>

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

Next Meeting – August 16 – 4:30 p.m., Main Plant Cafeteria

CRAFT PROJECT: We will be making a red white and blue beaded pin. You do not need to bring anything.

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT: This month (and last month) we will be collecting school supplies and money to buy supplies for the schools that have a lot of low income children. There is always a big need for this, as the teachers often have to buy supplies with their own money.

Remember to keep saving your empty prescription bottles with labels removed for the Free Clinic. They ask that the bottles also be washed. Please remember that they CANNOT take non-Rx bottles or even the pre-packaged bottles from the drug company—only the usual pharmacy ones that are usually green or brown.

Thank you!

Gloria Waltke and Arlys Huff -- Community Service Projects 2005-2006

PILLOW UPDATE: We have been getting lots of pillows done. Thanks to all of you, whether you're buying pillows, buying fabric, or sewing the pillowcases. I've seen some very cute ones.

REPORTS: Please remember that minutes and the treasurer's reports are available upon request.

IRONS: At last month's meeting Darlene Ozburn had a mini iron that she had gotten at Box Kar Hobbies at Town & Country Shopping Center. She paid \$15 for the iron. I stopped in there last week and they had a different model with temperature adjustments on it that was \$20. I bought that one, so I'll bring that to the meeting. They said they usually only carry one of each, but they would be happy to order more if anyone wants one. We'll try to have both at the meeting so you can look them over to compare and decide if you might want one.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT: Hasn't this weather been something else lately? I must say, I'm not one for hot humid weather. . . I'm more of a 75° with no humidity person !

The board has been coming up with craft ideas for the rest of the calendar year. Please speak up if there's something you would like to do.

We will have election of officers coming up in September. If you would like to run for office, or if you have a suggestion of who you would like to see, bring it up at this month's meeting or let one of the officers know.

I checked with Jan O'Brien again and she said there are still tables available for the Rockwell Craft Fair, so if you are interested, please give her a call at 377-8111. I believe one table is still just \$15, plus you have to work some hours at the show.

See you on Wednesday.

Shari Burns

TRIPS: ESTHER MICELI 393-7200 or 721-4171 OR THELMA GOETTSCH 396-2700

Here's a list of some upcoming trips:

August 11 Nauvoo Leave Sam's parking lot at 8:45 a.m.

Return approximately 10:30 – 11:00 p.m.

Cost is \$50 and that covers bus, dinner, and two shows.

CLASSES: Darlene Ozburn has offered to teach a class for the Sunflower Pincushion that she showed from our Fennimore trip. This was a standing flower with a wooden spool for the base. The date for the class would be Wednesday, September 20, at 6:00 p.m., immediately following our club meeting that day. Cost will be \$10. You can call Rita Urbanek to sign up, or call Darlene if you have questions about it. Rita's number is 377-3101 and Darlene's is 377-1974.

MISCELLANEOUS:

MITTENS: Any hats or mittens you have finished please bring to any of the meetings. These may be turned in to any officer.

BIRTHDAYS:

August

Rita Urbanek 08/03
Mardell Trumblee 08/08
Lynn Mitchell 08/11
Zona Davison 08/17
Lura Winterowd 08/18
Jean Strait 08/24
Dolores Roman 08/26

September

Janice Berridge 09/06
Thelma Goettsch 09/15
Betty Schott 09/29

2005-2006 Officers:

President	Shari Burns	366-4774H / 295-8711W	sburns1@rockwellcollins.com
Vice President	Esther Miceli	393-7200	
Secretary/Historian	Jean Strait	363-1688	jean82400@aol.com
Treasurer	Dee Roman	365-4512H / 295-8310W	diroman@rockwellcollins.com
Membership	Sheila Rickards	295-7228W / 373-2047W	smrickar@rockwellcollins.com
Classes	Rita Urbanek	377-3101	
Newsletter/Address Changes	Shari Burns	366-4774H / 295-8711W	sburns1@rockwellcollins.com
Tour Coordinators	Esther Miceli	393-7200	
	Thelma Goettsch	396-2700	
Community Service Projects	Arlys Huff	854-6263	
	Gloria Waltke	377-4576	cwwaltke@cedar-rapids.net

August

2006

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13	14	15	16 RCC Meeting 4:30 Main Plant	17 Zona Davison	18 Lura Winterowd	19
20	21	22	23	24 Jean Strait	25	26 Dolores Roman
27	28	29	30	31		

September

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
					1	2
3	4 LABOR DAY	5	6 Janice Berridge	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15 Thelma Goettsch	16
17	18	19	20 RCC Meeting 4:30 Main Plant	21	22	23
24	25	29 Betty Schott	30			

The History of Labor Day

Labor Day: How it Came About; What it Means

"Labor Day differs in every essential way from the other holidays of the year in any country," said Samuel Gompers, founder and longtime president of the American Federation of Labor. "All other holidays are in a more or less degree connected with conflicts and battles of man's prowess over man, of strife and discord for greed and power, of glories achieved by one nation over another. Labor Day...is devoted to no man, living or dead, to no sect, race, or nation."

Labor Day, the first Monday in September, is a creation of the labor movement and is dedicated to the social and economic achievements of American workers. It constitutes a yearly national tribute to the contributions workers have made to the strength, prosperity, and well-being of our country.

Founder of Labor Day

More than 100 years after the first Labor Day observance, there is still some doubt as to who first proposed the holiday for workers.

Some records show that Peter J. McGuire, general secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and a cofounder of the American Federation of Labor, was first in suggesting a day to honor those "who from rude nature have delved and carved all the grandeur we behold."

But Peter McGuire's place in Labor Day history has not gone unchallenged. Many believe that Matthew Maguire, a machinist, not Peter McGuire, founded the holiday. Recent research seems to support the contention that Matthew Maguire, later the secretary of Local 344 of the International Association of Machinists in Paterson, N.J., proposed the holiday in 1882 while serving as secretary of the Central Labor Union in New York. What is clear is that the Central Labor Union adopted a Labor Day proposal and appointed a committee to plan a demonstration and picnic.

The First Labor Day

The first Labor Day holiday was celebrated on Tuesday, September 5, 1882, in New York City, in accordance with the plans of the Central Labor Union. The Central Labor Union held its second Labor Day holiday just a year later, on September 5, 1883.

In 1884 the first Monday in September was selected as the holiday, as originally proposed, and the Central Labor Union urged similar organizations in other cities to follow the example of New York and celebrate a "workingmen's holiday" on that date. The idea spread with the growth of labor organizations, and in 1885 Labor Day was celebrated in many industrial centers of the country.

Labor Day Legislation

Through the years the nation gave increasing emphasis to Labor Day. The first governmental recognition came through municipal ordinances passed during 1885 and 1886. From them developed the movement to secure state legislation. The first state bill was introduced into the New York legislature, but the first to become law was passed by Oregon on February 21, 1887. During the year four more states — Colorado, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York — created the Labor Day holiday by legislative enactment. By the end of the decade Connecticut, Nebraska, and Pennsylvania had followed suit. By 1894, 23 other states had adopted the holiday in honor of workers, and on June 28 of that year, Congress passed an act making the first Monday in September of each year a legal holiday in the District of Columbia and the territories.

A Nationwide Holiday

The form that the observance and celebration of Labor Day should take were outlined in the first proposal of the holiday — a street parade to exhibit to the public "the strength and esprit de corps of the trade and labor organizations" of the community, followed by a festival for the recreation and amusement of the workers and their families. This became the pattern for the celebrations of Labor Day. Speeches by prominent men and women were introduced later, as more emphasis was placed upon the economic and civic significance of the holiday. Still later, by a resolution of the American Federation of Labor convention of 1909, the Sunday preceding Labor Day was adopted as Labor Sunday and dedicated to the spiritual and educational aspects of the labor movement.

The character of the Labor Day celebration has undergone a change in recent years, especially in large industrial centers where mass displays and huge parades have proved a problem. This change, however, is more a shift in emphasis and medium of expression. Labor Day addresses by leading union officials, industrialists, educators, clerics and government officials are given wide coverage in newspapers, radio, and television.

The vital force of labor added materially to the highest standard of living and the greatest production the world has ever known and has brought us closer to the realization of our traditional ideals of economic and political democracy. It is appropriate, therefore, that the nation pay tribute on Labor Day to the creator of so much of the nation's strength, freedom, and leadership — the American worker.