Associate Business Manager ............................... James C. Longwell, '38
David R. Bartlett, '39
William A. Merritt, '39

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Four of all, most opponents have acted as though the amendment already contained all the most drastic provisions which Congress could possibly pass. Yet the amendment itself would not affect child labor in the least; it would merely permit Congress to pass laws concerning child labor, laws like those passed under the guise of the N.R.A. and like the earlier laws which the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional.

The other fallacy used by opponents of the amendment is that Congress should not be given power over children in the home and on the farm, power which rightfully belongs to their parents. There are two issues: Do we trust a government which Congress would have under the amendment, those opponents ignore the fact that while a political party which may be made up of greater injustices are already possessed by the states. If Congress, as a political body, is trusted with these "sacred" rights, how much less so should state legislatures be trusted. Giving this power to the national Congress is therefore a step forward. It is hard to believe in the sincerity of people who profess favoring the principle of child labor legislation but oppose, on the basis of false and illogical arguments, the only way to make that principle effective.

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