

1 distinctly and affirmatively expressed in the Constitution,
2 the right of traffic in it, like an ordinary article of
3 merchandise and property was guaranteed to the citizens of
4 the United States and the Government in express terms has
5 pledged to protect it in all future times if the slave
6 escapes from the owner."

7 Contrast that, if you will, with the opinion of
8 the same Supreme Court of the United States, 80 years later
9 in the case of National Labor Relations Board versus Jones
10 & Laughlin in which the Supreme Court held constitutional the
11 National Labor Relations Act and in which Chief Justice
12 Charles Evans Hughes said that a single employee was helpless
13 in dealing with an employer, that he was dependent ordinarily
14 on the daily wage for the maintenance of himself and his
15 family, that if the employer refused to pay him the wages
16 that he thought fair, he was nevertheless unable to leave
17 the employer and resist arbitrary and unfair treatment
18 and by that pronouncement the Supreme Court of the United
19 States held that the Federal Government was within Consti-
20 tutional prerogatives to enact a law regulating the
21 relationship between employers and employees and giving