**Labor Movement**

SS.912.A.3.In.i/ SS.912.A.3.Su.i/ SS.912.A.3.Pa.i

**Child Labor Reform and the U.S. Labor Movement**

**1832 New England unions condemn child labor**

The New England Association of Farmers, Mechanics and Other Workingmen resolve that “Children should not be allowed to labor in the factories from morning till night, without any time for healthy recreation and mental culture,” for it “endangers their . . . well-being and health”

**1836 Early trade unions propose state minimum age laws**

Union members at the National Trades’ Union Convention make the first formal, public proposal recommending that states establish minimum ages for factory work

**1836 First state child labor law**

Massachusetts requires children under 15 working in factories to attend school at least 3 months/year

**1842 States begin limiting children’s work days**

Massachusetts limits children’s work days to 10 hours; other states soon pass similar laws—but most of these laws are not consistently enforced

**1876 Labor movement urges minimum age law**

Working Men’s Party proposes banning the employment of children under the age of 14

**1881 Newly formed AFL supports state minimum age laws**

The first national convention of the American Federation of Labor passes a resolution calling on states to ban children under 14 from all gainful employment

**1883 New York unions win state reform**

Led by Samuel Gompers, the New York labor movement successfully sponsors legislation prohibiting cigar making in tenements, where thousands of young children work in the trade

**1892 Democrats adopt union recommendations**

Democratic Party adopts platform plank based on union recommendations to ban factory employment for children under 15

**1904 National Child Labor Committee forms**

Aggressive national campaign for federal child labor law reform begins

**1916 New federal law sanctions state violators**

First federal child labor law prohibits movement of goods across state lines if minimum age laws are violated (law in effect only until 1918, when it’s declared unconstitutional, then revised, passed, and declared unconstitutional again)

**1924 First attempt to gain federal regulation fails**

Congress passes a constitutional amendment giving the federal government authority to regulate child labor, but too few states ratify it and it never takes effect

**1936 Federal purchasing law passes**

Walsh-Healey Act states U.S. government will not purchase goods made by underage children

**1937 Second attempt to gain federal regulation fails**

Second attempt to ratify constitutional amendment giving federal government authority to regulate child labor falls just short of getting necessary votes

**1937 New federal law sanctions growers**

Sugar Act makes sugar beet growers ineligible for benefit payments if they violate state minimum age and hours of work standards

**1938 Federal regulation of child labor achieved in Fair Labor Standards Act**

For the first time, minimum ages of employment and hours of work for children are regulated by federal law