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(c) Industries subject to the act shall be classified by the Federal Trade Commission into trades or occupations according to products or services, guided by classification of the Bureau of the Census in case of manufacturers and of the Interstate Commerce Commission in case of transportation.

(d) Designation of trades or occupations suitable for separate national trade associations to carry out the act.

Section 3. National trade associations. (a) Organizations of national trade associations formed and named by Federal Trade Commission to include all corporations engaged in a classified trade or occupation and to be managed by temporary board designated by the Federal Trade Commission.

(b) Designation of corporations subject to the act as members of specific association to be made by Federal Trade Commission, with right of election by any corporation in case of overlapping of classes with which a corporation might be classified.

Section 4. National trade association boards. (a) Temporary board members designated by the Federal Trade Commission: (1) Three members on behalf of the public from persons affiliated with organizations of consumers of the product or service of the association concerned, or, if no such organizations, 3 employees of the Federal Trade Commission or other Government agency whose duties relate to the trade concerned; (2) 3 persons designated on behalf of the employees from persons affiliated with unions of workmen in the trade concerned; (3) 3 persons on behalf of employers from the management of the corporations engaged in the trade concerned.

(b) Terms of office shall be staggered so that of first appointments one-third of each set of members from the public, employers, and employees shall serve 1 year, 2 years, and 3 years, respectively (and until qualification of their successors).

(c) Meeting of the boards: (1) To organize and adopt by-laws.

(d) Permanent members of the board to be elected according to system prescribed by the Federal Trade Commission in the following manner: (1) Three members on the part of the public from the same classes as in case of temporary members; (2) 3 members on the part of the employees from employees of corporation member of the trade association; (3) 3 members on the part of the employers from the management of the corporation member of the trade association.

(e) Service of process on the association may be on the chairman of the board by registered mail.

(f) Salaries and expenses of the members: (1) Expenses of all members; (2) corporations to continue payment of wages to employee members while on association business.

Section 5. (a) Plans for stabilization of industry and employment shall be prepared by the national trade associations: (1) Equal partition of available work among available workmen; (2) life, disability, and health insurance for employees; (3) workmen's accident compensation; (4) workmen's old-age pensions; (5) workmen's unemployment insurance; (6) stabilization of production.

(b) Operation of plans: (1) By trade associations under its rules and regulations as approved by Federal Trade Commission; (2) by boards in each corporation representing management and employees.

Section 6. Administration expenses shall be paid by members of trade association in proportion to number of employees.

Section 7. Definitions.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GIFFORD].

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time simply because I feel I am somewhat of an exhibit as the one receiving the most pork in this Democratic measure. I have more than \$25,000,000 handed to my district under this bill, and it can have been out of goodness of the heart of the proponents of the bill that I am given this amount of money for my district. I rather think it has been given to embarrass me, although I doubt it could prove an embarrassment. However, after weighing the matter and after receiving many thousands of letters which have been sent to me recently demanding economy, and since a tax bill that fastens its fangs deeply in my State, I think if I receive ten times as much as others I should be ten times more guilty than the rest—if I should vote for this "pork barrel" bill at this particular time. [Applause.]

I well know it takes months and even years to pick a site for a post-office building, have the title searched, and the building actually begun, so that it could not be an emergency measure. Neither do I wish a so-called standardized building in each of my communities or land taken by eminent domain. I will trust to obtain the justly deserved projects by the longer and more orderly processes of careful planning at times when the country can afford it. Although this large amount of money is dangled before the eyes of the people I represent, and although many of the projects are very important to them, I can not believe any constituent will be fooled; and I repeat that I would indeed have a

guilty feeling if I voted for this \$1,000,000,000 at this time for these particular purposes. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield two minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH].

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order for the two minutes which I have been yielded.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, as a veteran, I rise to state to the House that the time for the bonus parade has been changed and the parade will be held to-night at 7 o'clock. The reason for the change, I understand, is that the veterans who are here in Washington do not want to associate themselves with the communists, who have arranged for a communist parade for to-morrow, the 8th, and demonstrations elsewhere in the United States.

Although I myself believe the veterans who are here are misguided and have been very badly advised in coming here, and that they are giving a black eye to the other veterans back home by attempting to browbeat and bulldoze Members of Congress into voting for the so-called \$2,000,000,000 bonus bill in this economic crisis and national emergency, yet it is only fair to these veterans to say that over 90 per cent of them are loyal, faithful, patriotic Americans [applause], and that they are in no way associated with the communists and in no way uphold any form of communistic propaganda or activity here in Washington or anywhere in the United States. [Applause.]

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DYER].

Mr. DYER. Mr. Chairman, the district I represent is allowed in this bill the sum of \$7,500,000. The city of St. Louis would not be able with this large sum to give employment to more than 500 people. So we do not want it at this time, as it will not materially aid the unemployed, and we prefer to wait for this money until the country is in better financial condition.

Another provision in the bill is to lend money, under title 2, to States, municipalities, and subdivisions thereof. Under article 4, section 44, of the constitution of our State, it is impossible for this to be done, because it is absolutely prohibited by the constitution for the State to borrow money or for any subdivision of the State to borrow money. So we can not take advantage of this provision, and I hope Congress will find a way that we can in case of need.

So there is only one title left here that I have not mentioned, and that is the \$100,000,000 for the President to expend in relief. So far the people of St. Louis have been able to take care of the unemployed of that city, but we will likely need to have help from the Federal Government if there is not an improvement soon. This assistance should be a loan though and not a gift. Otherwise it would not be fair to the taxpayers. So we do not want this legislation as written, and as one of their Representatives I am bound in honor to vote against it. [Applause.]

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON].

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Chairman, I recognize the fact that unemployment is the most important question in this country now. Whatever means will put the greatest number of those who are now unemployed back on their jobs or give them their usual employment permanently will appeal to me most strongly. If that were the real question to be decided here, I fancy there would be little difference of opinion among us, but this is not the issue. It is not a proper function of the Government to support its citizens or furnish them with employment. The Government has no funds of its own and no means of collecting funds except by the strong arm of taxation, from the pockets of its citizens. It can not properly take more than is necessary to economically carry on the Government. It has no moral or constitutional right to take more than this from its citizens. Anything taken beyond this is an abuse of the taxing power.

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