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AGRICULTURAL RELIEF MEASURES RELATING TO THE RAISING OF FARM PRICES - 73d CONGRESS, MARCH 9, 1933 TO JUNE 18, 1934

Compiled by
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Under the Direction of Margaret T. Olcott, Librarian
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD

This is the sixth in a series of lists on "Agricultural Relief Measures Relating to the Raising of Farm Prices." The first three were compiled in October 1935 for the Seventieth, Seventy-first, and Seventy-second Congresses; the fourth in February 1939 (as Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 76) for the Seventy-fifth Congress; and the fifth in April 1940 (as Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 84) for the Seventy-fourth Congress.

Bills proposing to raise prices generally through a change in the national monetary or banking system have, for the most part, been omitted, including the Thomas Inflation Amendment which is Title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, 1933 (Public No. 10, Approved May 12, 1933). Exceptions have been made in the case of the following bills: H.R. 3373 (item 98); H.R. 7320 (item 100); H.R. 7475 (item 101); H.R. 7581 (item 102); and S. 3039 (item 22).

The bills in this list have been classified under the major agricultural relief plans which were considered in the Seventy-third Congress. Although it is recognized that some bills might be classified under more than one plan the titles have not been repeated. An effort has been made to bring out in the index the different plans in the separate bills.

In addition to bills, references to Congressional hearings have been included. The numbers following the citations to the hearings are call numbers used in the Library of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

An author and subject index and a numerical index to the Public Acts, bills and resolutions have been appended.

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September 1941.

SOURCES CONSULTED

Fischer, Vajen H. Measures of major importance enacted by the 73d Congress, March 9 to June 16, 1933 and January 3 to June 18, 1934. U.S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Econ. Bibliog. 54, 55pp., processed. Washington, D.C., November 1934.

U.S. Department of agriculture. Office of budget and finance. Legislation enacted by 73d Congress, second session. 73pp., processed. Washington, D.C., July 17, 1934. (Budget and finance circular no.5)

U.S. Department of agriculture. Office of personnel and business administration. Legislation enacted by 73d Congress, first session. 45pp., processed. Washington, D.C., June 23, 1933. (P.B.A. circular 237)

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AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1933*

Bills

1. Fulmer

H.R.3835 (Public No.10, approved May 12, 1933). To relieve the existing national economic emergency by increasing agricultural purchasing power, to raise revenue for extraordinary expenses incurred by reason of such emergency, to provide emergency relief with respect to agricultural indebtedness, to provide for the orderly liquidation of joint-stock land banks, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to Committee on Agriculture, Mar. 20, 1933.

Reported without amendment (H.Rpt.6), Mar. 20, 1933.

Passed House, Mar. 22, 1933.

Reported in the Senat[illegible] th amendments (S.Rpt.16), Apr. 5, 1933.

Passed Senate amended, Apr. 28, 1933.

Conference Report (H.Rpt.100) agreed to, May 9 and 10, 1933.

Hearings held before Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. 281.12 Un3Ag (item 19)

Title I of this act is entitled Agricultural Adjustment. Part 1, Cotton Option Contracts, contains provisions as follows:

Sec.1 - The economic emergency is declared to be the consequence of a severe disparity between the prices of agricultural and other commodities thus destroying the farmers' purchasing power for industrial products and obstructing the normal current of commerce for such commodities.

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*Included in this section are references to bills which contain provisions similar to those in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 and to bills which would make certain commodities "basic" agricultural commodities.

Sec.2 - The Act declares it is the policy of Congress (1) to establish and maintain a balance between the production and consumption of agricultural commodities so as to raise the purchasing power of American farmers to the level which it occupied in the "base period", August 1909-July 1914 (August 1919 - July 1929 for tobacco); (2) to establish an equality of purchasing power by gradual correction of present inequalities as rapidly as is feasible; and (3) to protect the consumer by adjusting farm production percentage so farmers' percentage of consumers' expenditures for farm commodities will not raise above that of the base period, 1909-1914.

Sec.3 - The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to purchase from the Federal Farm Board and all departments and agencies, except the Federal intermediate credit banks, all government-owned cotton at a price not in excess of the market price.

Sec.4 - The Secretary is authorized to borrow upon the cotton in his possession depositing warehouse receipts as collateral.

Sec.5 - The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized to advance money and to make loans to the Secretary of Agriculture for this purpose and to accept warehouse receipts, assignments of the Secretary's equity in same, etc., as collateral security.

Sec.6 - The Secretary is authorized to enter into option contracts with the producers of cotton whereby he agrees to sell to the producer (upon the latter's written agreement to reduce his cotton production by at least 30% of his previous year's crop) an amount equal to the amount of the reduction; provided that the land taken out of cotton production shall not be used for the production of any other nationally produced agricultural commodity. The producer may purchase the government cotton at the average price paid by the Secretary up to Jan. 1, 1934, or the Secretary may sell such cotton for the account of the producer paying him the amount realized above the average price.

Sec.7 - The Secretary shall sell the cotton held by him by Mar. 1, 1936, and is authorized to enter into additional option contracts for the cotton not utilized under sec.6 in combination with the commodity benefit program of part 2.

Part 2, Commodity Benefits, contains provisions as follows:

Sec.8 - General powers: The Secretary shall have power: (1) To provide for reduction in the acreage or production for market of any basic commodity through voluntary agreements with producers; to provide for rental or benefit payments in connection with such reduction or upon that

part of the commodity required for domestic consumption; and to advance a reasonable percentage of any benefit payment on a basic non-perishable commodity stored, inspected and sealed according to the Secretary's regulations. (2) To enter into marketing agreements with processors, associations of producers, and other handlers of any agricultural commodities in interstate or foreign commerce. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized to make loans for the purpose of carrying out such agreements which shall remain in force until the termination of the act, and shall not be held in violation of the anti-trust laws. (3) To issue licenses to handlers of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce and to suspend or revoke same for unfair practices. A fine of $1,000 a day for handling agricultural commodities without a license is provided. (4) To require records of sales, quantities, prices, etc., from licensees. (5) A fine or imprisonment and revocation of the license is provided for any person "engaged in the storage in a public warehouse of any basic agricultural commodity in the current of interstate or foreign commerce, [who] shall deliver any such commodity upon which a warehouse receipt has been issued and is outstanding, without prior surrender and cancellation of such warehouse receipt."

Sec.9. - Processing tax: Provides for the financing of benefit payments by means of a tax on the first domestic processing of basic commodities either domestic or imported. Limits the maximum amount of the tax on any commodity to the difference between the current average farm price for that commodity and its "parity price" (the price which it would have to bring in order to have the same purchasing power in terms of manufactured goods that farmers buy that it had during the base period, 1909-1914). In the event the maximum rate affects the sale or the price of the commodity adversely the Secretary is authorized to adjust the rate after holding public hearings. The tax "shall terminate at the end of the marketing year current at the time the Secretary proclaims that rental or benefit payments are to be discontinued." The "first domestic processing" is defined with particular definitions for wheat, rice, corn, cotton, tobacco, and hogs.

Sec.10 - Miscellaneous: Authorizes the Secretary (1) to establish the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and to appoint officers and employees subject to the Classification Act of 1923, but without regard to civil service laws or regulations; (2) to establish State and local committees of producers and to permit cooperative associations to act as agents of members in the distribution of benefit payments; (3) to make regulations with the force of law to

carry out his powers under the Act; and (4) to report violations of agreements under the Act to the Attorney General of the United States.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make such regulations as are needed to carry out his powers under the Act and the action of any employee in determining benefit payment amounts shall be reviewed by the Secretaries of Agriculture and Treasury only.

Speculation in agricultural commodities by persons connected with the administration of this Act is prohibited.

The provisions of the Act are not applicable to the Philippine and Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Canal Zone, or Guam.

Sec.11 - Commodities: wheat, cotton, field corn, hogs, rice, tobacco, and milk and its products are named as the basic agricultural commodities. The Secretary is authorized to exclude any of the above if, after holding public hearings, he finds conditions are such that the Act cannot be effectively administered for the benefit of the commodity in question.

Sec.12 - Appropriates $100,000,000 for administrative expenses and for benefit payments made for acreage reduction, and specifies the purposes for which the processing tax returns are to be used.

Sec.13 - Termination of Act: "Whenever the President finds and proclaims that the national economic emergency in relation to agriculture has been ended; and pending such time the President shall by proclamation terminate with respect to any basic agricultural commodity such provisions of this title as he finds are not requisite to carrying out the declared policy with respect to such commodity."

Sec.14 - Separability of provisions: "If any provision of this title is declared unconstitutional... the remainder ... shall not be affected thereby."

Sec.15 - Supplementary revenue provisions. Exemptions and compensating taxes - If the imposition of a processing tax upon a given commodity puts that commodity or the products derived from it at a disadvantage in competing with other commodities which may be substituted for it, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to impose an equivalent tax upon the competing commodity, either domestically produced or imported. When there is a tax upon the processing of any commodity produced in the United States there is automatically levied upon the products from the same commodity, if imported, an equivalent tax in addition to any tariff which is in effect.

No tax is imposed upon the processing of any commodity by the producer, if the goods are to be used by his own

family or household, and goods which the producer processes for sale may be tax exempt if the Secretary holds the tax unnecessary for the purposes of the Act.

The processing tax on a basic commodity is refunded if the products of the commodity are exported, or if they are delivered to an organization for charitable distribution or use.

Sec.16 - Floor stocks: Provisions are made for applying the tax to floor stocks on hand when the tax is announced.

Sec.17 - Exportations: The processing tax on a basic commodity is refunded in the event the commodity or its products are exported.

Sec.18 - Existing contracts: Provisions are made for the payment of the processing tax on commodities contracted for sale prior to the imposition of the tax.

Sec.19 - Collection of taxes: "The taxes provided in this title shall be collected by the Bureau of Internal Revenue under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury." Provision is made for loans by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to any processor or distributor subject to the processing tax.

This Act contains two other titles: II - Agricultural Credits (known as the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933); and III - Financing - and Exercising Power Conferred by Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution: To Coin Money and to Regulate the Value Thereof (known as the Thomas Inflation Amendment).

1a. Proposed Amendment. The bill (H.R.3835) as reported by the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry contained a third part, entitled "Cost of Production", which was eliminated before the final enactment of the bill.

This amendment authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to determine for any basic commodity (1) the percentage that will be required for domestic consumption during a given marketing period, and (2) the average domestic cost of production for the commodity. Upon the announcement of these two factors persons engaged in the purchasing of agricultural commodities are required to pay a price equal to the cost of production for that part of the commodity used for domestic consumption; the remaining part, to be exported, may be purchased at any price agreed upon by the interested parties.

The Secretary is authorized to license persons engaged in purchasing agricultural commodities and is granted the power to revoke licenses in case of violations of this section. Anyone operating without a license is subject to a fine of $1,000 a day for each day the violation continues.

1b. Proposed Amendment. The following amendment dated Mar. 13, 1933 was proposed by Mr. Bankhead as Title III to the bill H.R. 3835.

Establishes a Board of Cotton Supply Control consisting of the Secretary of Agriculture and the commissioners of agriculture of each cotton growing State which is directed to ascertain the available supply of cotton and the probable marketing requirements for same, and determine the amount that should be offered for sale in the markets in the interest of trade stabilization.

Provides that an election shall be held among cotton landowners every December to ascertain whether or not they favor a tax of ten cents a pound upon cotton (subject to an exemption to each producer on the cotton allotted by the Cotton Supply Control Board) to be paid by the first purchaser of cotton and collected by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Exemption certificates shall be issued to any owner of land regularly used in the production of cotton upon filing an application therefor accompanied by a sworn statement showing the approximate amount of cotton produced on his land during the period fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture. The amount to be tax exempt as specified on the certificate "shall be a ratio or percentage of the amount of cotton produced on such lands of the applicant during a representative period to be fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture, said period to be fixed so as to secure...a fair and just exemption to each farm owner, and in amounts to make the aggregate of exemptions equal to the amount of cotton ascertained by the [Cotton Supply Control Board] ... that should be offered for sale in the markets."

The Secretary is authorized to (a) prescribe the form of the certificate; (b) increase the amount of tax-exempt cotton if market conditions warrant; (c) make rules and regulations for the administration of the Act; (d) furnish local agents with necessary supplies.

A fine of $250 is provided for false statements or violation of the provisions of the Act.

"The President is authorized to enter into agreements with foreign countries to fix the amount of cotton that may be exported by the respective countries entering into said agreements, and to make all orders, rules, and regulations necessary for carrying out said agreements."

Provides authorization for appropriations and a tax, to be paid by the ginner, of one twentieth of 1 cent on each pound of lint cotton ginned during any crop year.

1c. Proposed Amendment. Mr. Carey on Mar. 13, 1933 proposed the following substitute amendment to H.R.3835, which was rejected Apr. 28, 1933.

In order to encourage and assist agricultural readjustment and to balance agricultural production to market demand for the purpose of restoring parity between agriculture and other industries the Secretary is authorized: (1) To acquire by lease or contract fifty million acres of farm lands which during 1932 were planted to cotton, wheat, corn, or other cereals, or which were fallowed during 1932 for planting in 1933; (2) To withdraw said acres from production of cotton, wheat, corn, or other cereals.

Under the terms of the leases, which are to be fixed by the Secretary, the lessor shall plant no part of the leased land in the above mentioned crops, or engage in the production of said crops on other lands.

The program is to be financed by a manufacturers' tax of 2 per centum of the sale price on the sale of every article manufactured from cotton or cereals sold in the United States which is to be collected by the Bureau of Internal Revenue and paid into the Treasury of the United States. An appropriation of $150,000,000 for the payment of rental on leased land is authorized.

Provisions are made for the administration of the Act by the Secretary of Agriculture, and for punishment for violations under the Act.

1d. Proposed Amendment. An amendment, submitted by Mr. Norbeck on Apr. 17, 1933 to the bill H.R.3835, and rejected, Apr. 28, 1933, authorizes the President to cause the Secretary of Agriculture, or such other agency as he may designate: (a) to receive and issue receipts for the exportable portions of the commodities included in the Act; (b) to provide storage and other facilities for handling and exporting said portion; (c) to obtain the best prices possible in the foreign markets for it; and (d) after marketing to redeem the receipts from the farmers at the net amount realized from each commodity and grade averaged for the season.

Punishment for violation of the provisions of the section is provided.

1e. Proposed Amendment. On Apr. 11, 1933, Mr. Nye proposed an amendment to H.R.3835 which authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture (1) to enter into agreements with other wheat-exporting countries fixing quotas for the exportation of wheat to importing nations; (2) to establish an export corporation for this purpose and to advance necessary money

from the appropriations for the Act; and (3) to build, lease, or purchase warehousing facilities, and to purchase and store wheat therein in order to protect the United States against a wheat shortage.

1f. Proposed Amendment. Mr. Russell proposed as an amendment to H.R.3835 a new sub-section to section 15 (rejected Apr. 20, 1933) which authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to determine whether or not any basic commodity, particularly cotton, is suffering disadvantages in competition with imported jute or other vegetable fibers and if so to proclaim a compensatory tariff on said vegetable fibers to be paid in addition to any other duty now being paid.

2. Smith

S.507. To relieve the existing national economic emergency by increasing agricultural purchasing power.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, Mar. 16, 1933.

The provisions of this bill are similar to the earlier forms of H.R.3835 (item 1) which was amended and enacted as the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933.

3. Byrd

S.1967. To include cattle as a basic agricultural commodity under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, Jan. 4, 1934.

Similar to H.R.6133 (item 9)

4. Connally

S.1981. To make cattle a basic agricultural commodity for the purposes of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, Jan. 4, 1934.

Reported without amendment (S.Rpt.268) Feb. 7, 1934.

Indefinitely postponed as H.R.7478 was passed (item 14)

5. Byrd

S.2652. To include peanuts as a basic agricultural commodity under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, Feb. 6, 1934.

Reported without amendment (S.Rpt.312) Feb. 15, 1934.

Indefinitely postponed when H.R.7478 (item 14) became a law.

6. Frazier

S.2785. To include rye, flax, and barley as basic agricultural commodities under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, Feb. 15, 1934.

7. Vandenberg

S.3152. To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, by making beans a basic agricultural commodity.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, Mar. 23, 1934.

Similar to H.R.8703 (item 17)

8. Smith

S.3326. To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, Apr. 9, 1934.

Reported with an amendment (S.Rpt.1120), May 23, 1934.

Hearings held before the House Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. 281.12 UnSAm (item 20)

Mr. Bankhead submitted an amendment on June 14, 1934 which embodied most of the provisions included in the bill as reported to the Senate.

Major provisions of the bill as reported are as follows: (1) Amends the benefit contract provisions, section 8 (1), by enabling the Secretary to provide for a reduction in the production of nonbasic as well as basic commodities. (2) Amends the marketing agreement and licensing provision, section 8 (3) and (4), by clarifying the Secretary's licensing powers and by providing for the establishment of marketing quotas or allotments for rice, milk and its products, peanuts, flax, dry edible beans, vegetables, fruits, nuts and naval stores provided they are favored by two thirds of the producers, or by producers controlling more than two thirds of the acreage or production for market of the said commodities. Provisions for submitting reports, etc., to the Secretary and for penalties are incorporated. (3) Amends section 10 (b) to clarify the Secretary's power to make assessments for licensing expenses. (4) Amends section 12 (a) and (b) to clarify the Secretary's power to pay expenses of producers' associations established to carry out the reduction control programs. (5) Defines processing by providing that commodities shall be subject to the processing tax when processed "for distribution or use" rather than "for market" as provided in the Act. (6) Amends the parity price provision by including farm-labor costs, interest payments, and

taxes in the farmers' cost of production. (7) Amends the tax provision to perfect the administration of the processing tax as to refunds and claims. (8) Increases the processing tax rate by not more than 10% to compensate for refunds on charitable distributions.

9. Jones

H.R.6133. To make cattle a basic agricultural commodity for the purposes of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Jan. 3, 1934.

Hearings held before the Committee on Agriculture. 281.343 Un3 (item 18)

Similar to H.R.6192 (item 10)

10. Mitchell

H.R.6192. To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act so as to include cattle as a basic agricultural commodity.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Jan. 3, 1934.

Proposes an amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act to include cattle as a basic commodity and to define the processing of cattle.

11. Hope

H.R.6358. To make barley and grain sorghums basic agricultural commodities for the purpose of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Jan. 4, 1934.

12. Kerr

H.R.6851. To make peanuts a basic agricultural commodity for the purposes of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Jan. 12, 1934.

Reported without amendment (H.Rpt.1034), Mar. 22, 1934.

13. Jones

H.R.7153. To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act so as to include cattle as a basic agricultural commodity, to provide for supplementing available funds for benefit and other payments, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Jan. 20, 1934.

Hearings held before the House Committee on Agriculture. 281.343 Un3 (item 18)

Proposes an amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act to include cattle as a basic commodity.

Authorizes the appropriation of $200,000,000 to finance surplus reductions and production adjustments with respect to the dairy and beef cattle industries, and to make advance benefit payments.

14. Jones

H.R.7478 (Public No.142, approved Apr. 7, 1934). To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act so as to include cattle and other products as basic agricultural commodities, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Jan. 30, 1934.

Reported without amendment (H.Rpt.453), Jan. 31, 1934.

Passed House under suspension of the rules, Feb. 5, 1934.

Reported in the Senate with an amendment (S.Rpt.403), Mar. 5, 1934.

Passed Senate, Mar. 10, 1934.

Conference Report (H.Rpt.1051) agreed to, Mar. 26 and 29, 1934.

Hearings held before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. 281.343 Un32 (item 21) For Hearings before the House Committee on Agriculture see item 13.

This amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 (item 1) includes as "basic commodities" the following: cattle, peanuts, rye, flax, barley, and grain sorghums. It authorizes an appropriation of $200,000,000 to finance surplus reduction and production adjustment in dairy and cattle industries, and an additional $50,000,000 for the purchase of dairy and beef products for distribution by the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation for relief purposes and to eliminate diseased cattle.

Amends the marketing agreement provision in the Agricultural Adjustment Act to read: "After due notice and opportunity for hearing, to enter into marketing agreements with processors, producers, associations of producers, and others engaged in the handling of any agricultural commodity or product thereof, in the current of or in competition with, or so as to burden, obstruct or in any way affect, interstate or foreign commerce."

Public Resolution No.27, approved May 25, 1934 (H.J.Res. 345) carries an appropriation of $150,000,000 for the purposes of this Act.

15. Hill of Alabama

H.R.7905. To make peanuts a basic agricultural commodity for the purposes of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Feb. 12, 1934.

16. Withrow

H.R.8243. To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act so as to include cattle as a basic agricultural commodity, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Feb. 24, 1934.

Proposes an amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act to include cattle as a basic commodity.

Authorizes the appropriation of $350,000,000 to provide benefit payments for the reduction of dairy and beef cattle surpluses and for production adjustments.

17. Hart

H.R.8703. To make edible dry beans a basic agricultural commodity for the purposes of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Mar. 17, 1934.

Amends the Agricultural Adjustment Act by defining the processing of edible dry beans, and by including them as a basic commodity.

Hearings

18. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on agriculture. Include cattle as basic agricultural commodity. Hearing...Seventy-third Congress, 2nd session on H.R.6133 and H.R.7153, Jan. 4, 17, 19, 22, 23, 26, 1934. 200pp. Washington, D.C., U.S. Govt. print. off., 1934. 281.343 Un3

The views of the Department of Agriculture are expressed by Secretary Henry A. Wallace (pp.75-90) and Harry Petrie, Cattle and Sheep Section of Agricultural Adjustment Administration. (pp.2-12, 112-18)

Extended statements were made by Charles A. Ewing, President of the American National Livestock Association, who advocated and explained the export-debenture proposal (pp.90-105); and Thomas E. Wilson, packer of Chicago, Ill. who favored a marketing agreements program for the livestock industry (pp.149-200)

Numerous representatives of cattlemen's associations expressed the views of their organizations with emphasis on the probable effect of the processing tax on livestock prices.

19. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on agriculture and forestry. Agricultural Emergency Act to increase farm purchasing power. Hearings... on H.R.3835. Mar. 17, 24, 25, 27, and 28, 1933. 351pp. Washington, D.C., U.S. Govt. print. off., 1933. 281.12 Un3Ag

Statement of Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture explaining provisions of the bill. Beginning with title II, section 8, the Secretary read and commented upon the provisions of the bill, including the following features: allotment plan; acreage reduction; marketing agreements; licensing provisions; retirement of marginal or submarginal land; benefit payments; and processing taxes. (pp.7-48)

Further written statement (pp.128-149) by the Secretary when he outlined the powers granted to the President and the Secretary of Agriculture in the bill. He stated that these powers are essential to meet the situation adequately and, in giving his reasons, discussed more fully the following provisions: acreage control; control of marketing production; marketing agreements; licensing; and processing taxes.

Testimony of R. G. Tugwell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, regarding the processing tax. (pp.49-72)

Statement of George M. Peek, Moline, Ill., in reference to the bill. He regarded the broad powers conveyed upon the Secretary as essential since conditions are different for "almost each commodity." He favored the licensing of processors, opposed the retirement of excess acreage and payment of rental; disagreed with the conclusion that higher prices "up to a reasonable level" would increase production; and favored crop production control. He said "my understanding of it [the bill] is that we are going to put the power of Government behind the farmers and the processors of farm products, to the end that we may raise prices to a fair level within the United States and meet world competition without the United States without having the price breakdown within the United States." (pp.74-104)

John A. Simpson, President, National Farmers Union, criticized the bill as being a price-fixing measure, which fixes prices at less than cost of production. He stated that the Swank bill (H.R.6165, see item No.25) met the approval of his organization.

J. E. McDonald, Commissioner of Agriculture, Texas, advocated marketing control or "proration of production and the fixing of a minimum price." He explained that such a plan is "outlined in the Clair Plan."

Statement of Francis J. Clair, President, National League for Economic Stabilization, Chicago, Ill., explaining his market control plan. (pp.200-225) The Clair Plan, together with legal brief and argument on the plan, by the Federal Farm Board is presented on pp.225-247.

L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, declared that the Grange favored this legislation. (pp.339-340)

20. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on agriculture and forestry. To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Hearings... Seventy-third Congress, 2nd session on S.3326. May 8, 9, 10, and 11, 1934. 217pp. Washington, D.C., U.S. Govt. print. off., 1934. 281.12 Un3Am

Statement of Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture dealing with marketing agreements and licenses. He explained that the amendments proposed in this bill "are designed to aid the Adjustment Administration in extending assistance to farmers who would not be aided directly by any of the major production-control programs, or who can be assisted more effectively through marketing agreements and licenses and without a processing tax." (p.6) A detailed explanatory statement of the provisions of the bill follows the statement made by the Secretary. (pp.4-20)

Herman Fakler, representing the Millers National Federation opposed the provisions of the bill which give the Secretary of Agriculture broad extensions of licensing power. (pp.21-29)

A. Hiss, General Counsel, Agricultural Adjustment Administration gave a detailed statement, section by section, of the specific provisions of the bill. (pp.30-43)

C. E. Turney, Legislative Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, explained the amendments covering the matter of taxes or refunds. (pp.43-46)

Ralph M. Field, representing the American Feed Manufacturers Association, Inc., presented "facts and arguments in opposition to the enactment of this legislation." (pp.47-59)

Statement of Samuel Fraser, representing the International Apple Association, Rochester, N. Y., and the Western Fruit Jobbers Association of America, Chicago, Ill., who suggested that the way to relieve agriculture was to let it follow natural economic laws. He advocated removing tariffs, or at least moving in that direction, and reducing freight rates; and opposed marketing quotas for the fruit industry. (pp.59-88)

H. L. Austern, Counsel for the National Canners Association, declared canners objected to the granting of "an absolute power to arbitrary licensing, including all canning commodities, by quotas to the Secretary." He said also they were not opposed to the quota system and favored the use of marketing agreements. (pp.89-98)

W. F. Jensen, representing the American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers Inc. saw in this measure "an attempt to interfere with the continued successful operation of our [creamery] industry." He discussed his objections to the bill. (pp.100-112)

Statement of Edward A. O'Neal, President, American Farm Bureau Federation, on the necessity of adopting the amendments in this bill as a means of helping farmers who are not receiving direct benefits of the Agricultural Adjustment Act - the many who do hot produce "basic" commodities. (pp.112-116)

M. W. Thatcher, representing the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, favored the Agricultural Adjustment Act and national planning for the farmer; and urged the enactment of these amendments, particularly the licensing provision and the marketing agreement. (pp.143-152)

Statement of Chester C. Davis, Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, was largely confined to the licensing provisions of the bill. (pp.192-207)

21. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on agriculture and forestry. To make cattle a basic agricultural commodity under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Hearings... Seventy-third Congress, 2nd session on H.R.7478... February 9 and 13, 1934. 32pp. Washington, D.C., U.S. Govt. print. off., 1934. 281.343 Un32

Mr. Connally, Senator from Texas, explained the provisions of the bill. The ensuing discussion was concerned with the effect of the processing tax on pork prices and its probable effect on meat and dairy products prices. (p.106)

Mr. Chester C. Davis, Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration discussed the progress of the A.A.A. hog program and explained the advantages of including beef and dairy cattle in the program. (pp.7-32)

COST OF PRODUCTION

Bills

22. Wheeler

S.3039. For the relief of agriculture, the producers of livestock and the producers of raw materials generally, etc.

Introduced and referred to Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, Mar. 12, 1934.

Hearings held before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. 284 Un362E (item 106)

Proposes to raise the price of livestock, agricultural products and raw materials generally and to enable producers to secure cost of production plus profit by increasing the number of monetary units in circulation.

Authorizes the Secretary of Treasury to purchase up to one billion ounces of foreign and domestic silver and to issue silver certificates, as legal tender, against such reserves. The certificates shall be redeemable at face value in silver bullion of the gold equivalent value at the time of demand.

23. Swank

H.R.3208. To abolish the Federal Farm Board, to secure to the farmer a price for agricultural products at least equal to the cost of production thereof, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Mar. 13, 1933.

Declares it is the policy of Congress to secure to farmers a price not less than cost of production for that portion of wheat, cotton, wool, beef, pork, dairy and poultry products, and other major agricultural products needed for domestic consumption.

Abolishes the Federal Farm Board and transfers its function records, employees, funds, etc., to the Department of Agriculture, and authorized the Secretary to establish a new agency within the Department to administer these functions.

The Secretary is authorized to announce that part of each of the above named products needed for domestic consumption, and that it shall be unlawful for any person to sell or purchase any such amount (to be known as the "salable part") at less than cost of production as determined by the Secretary. The surplus may be sold at the world price to be paid for by the purchaser at the time of delivery. "The portion of [any] agricultural commodity, produced by [the] farmer, which may enter commerce for domestic consumption shall bear the same relation to his entire production of such commodity in any year as the portion for domestic consumption of the entire commodity bears to the total quantity of such commodity for the same year."

It shall be unlawful to import any agricultural commodity or its substitute into the United States if the Secretary finds such importation affects the sale of the "salable part" of such commodity at a price less than the cost of production.

The Secretary is authorized to license the purchase, importation, or storage of any agricultural commodity, prescribing regulations for same, and it shall be unlawful for any licensee to purchase any part of acommodity needed for domestic consumption at a price less than cost of production.

Penalties are provided for failure to secure licenses, and for paying less than cost of production for agricultural commodities.

Nothing in this Act shall prevent an interchange or barter of agricultural commodities among producers.

24. McClintic

H.R.4123. Providing for a minimum marketing price for certain agriculture products.

Introduced and referred to the House Committee on Agriculture, Mar. 23, 1933.

Declares that a national emergency exists in the United States with respect to farm prices, and authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to cause the domestic consumption portion of basic commodities to be sold for not less than cost of production.

Establishes a minimum price for the following: wheat, $1 per bushel; cotton, 10¢ per pound; and corn, 75¢ per bushel, and provides that the agencies having jurisdiction over this act may "establish a minimum price for other agricultural commodities."

25. Swank

H.R.6165. To secure to the farmers a price for agricultural products of not less than the cost of production thereof, including a reasonable profit, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Jan. 3, 1934.

A modification of H.R.3208 (item 23)

The Secretary is authorized and directed to ascertain and proclaim the part of the domestic production of any agricultural product which is needed for domestic consumption, whereupon such part shall enter interstate commerce at a price per unit of not less than cost of production (including cost of labor and interest on investment) plus a reasonable profit. The remaining portion shall be exported, withheld from market, or otherwise disposed of as directed by the Secretary.

It shall be unlawful to import any agricultural commodity or its substitute into the United States if the Secretary finds such importation affects the sale of the domestic product in the domestic market at a price less than cost of production.

The Secretary is authorized to license the purchase, importation, or storage of any agricultural commodity, prescribing regulations for same, and it shall be unlawful for any licensee to purchase any part of a commodity needed for domestic consumption at a price less than cost of production.

Penalties are provided for failure to secure licenses, and for paying less than cost of productions for agricultural commodities.

Nothing in this Act shall prevent an interchange or barter of agricultural commodities among producers.

The terms "sale" and "persons" are defined as used in the Act.

26. Eicher

H.R.9508. To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, Public, No. 10, Seventy-third Congress.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, May 5, 1934.

This bill is similar to the Senate "cost of production" amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, 1933 (item 1a), but contains an additional provision that the Secretary of Agriculture shall forthwith proclaim the cost of production for hogs, "provided that the average domestic cost of production thereof, including therein a reasonable profit, shall be proclaimed at not less than 6-3/4 cents a pound, using the Chicago market as a base."

EXPORT DEBENTURES

Bills

27. Hart

H.R.80. To extend the benefits of the tariff to surplus agricultural products.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Mar. 9, 1933.

Any person, firm, corporation or cooperative society importing any article (other than food) into the United States shall receive, upon payment of tariff duties, commodity exchange certificates stating the value of the article and the country from which imported. The certificate shall be in the amount of the duty paid.

Any person, etc., exporting American cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco, rice, or lard shall receive surplus commodity certificates stating the value and destination of the articles exported. These certificates shall be accepted in payment of tariff duties on articles (other than food) imported from countries receiving the above named agricultural surpluses in an amount equal in value to that of the agricultural commodities.

Holders of commodity exchange certificates may collect from the United States Treasury the face value of the certificates by presenting them within 60 days attached to

surplus commodity certificates in amounts equal to the value of imported articles.

Both types of certificate are declared to be transferable upon endorsement and subject to purchase, sale or transfer as negotiable instruments.

This Act shall be in effect until the Secretary of Agriculture shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury that the domestic demand for cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco, rice, beef, and pork and its products is equal to the domestic supply.

28. Johnson (Texas)

H.R.1531. To amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to authorize export-debenture certificates on agricultural products.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, Mar. 9, 1933.

Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to issue export debentures, upon the advice of the Federal Farm Board, to any farmer, cooperative, or stabilization corporation on that quantity of an agricultural commodity or manufactured food product thereof exported from the United States to any foreign country. Any person obtaining debentures must submit satisfactory proof that the commodity, or manufactured product thereof, to be exported was produced in the United States and has not been previously exported. Metal bale tags are required on all foreign cotton passing through the United States for export.

Provides that an export debenture shall be receivable at its face value in payment of duties on imported articles, by any collector of customs within one year from the date of issuance.

In order to prevent undue speculation in export debentures, the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to provide for their redemption from tariff revenue in the Treasury at a rate of not less than 98% of the face value of the debenture.

Specifies that the debenture rate on cotton shall be 2¢ per pound and on all other agricultural commodities one-half the tariff rate. The rate on manufactured food products shall equal as nearly as possible the debenture on the raw material from which the product was produced.

When the Federal Farm Board finds that the production of any debenturable agricultural commodity during any crop year has exceeded the five-year production average of such commodity, the rates shall reduce as follows:

(1) No reduction for an increase of less than 20%.
(2) 20% reduction for an increase from 20% to 40%.
(3) 50% reduction for an increase from 40% to 60%.

(4) 75% reduction for an increase from 60% to 90%.
(5) 99% reduction for an increase from 90% or more.
Provides penalties for securing debentures fraudulently.

29. Shallenberger

H.R.6908. To provide for the issuance of agricultural export debentures, to secure to the farmers and livestock producers a fair price for agricultural commodities, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Jan. 15, 1934.

Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury "to issue to any farmer, livestock producer, cooperative association, or other person, on application therefor, export debentures with respect to such quantity of any debenturable commodity or any manufactured product thereof as such person may... export."

A "debenturable commodity" means cattle and hogs and all products derived from them, and any other agricultural commodity which the Secretary of Agriculture finds "is produced in excess of domestic requirements, that the price received by the producers thereof is less than the cost of production, and that the issuance of export debentures with respect to such commodity is advisable in order to secure a resonable return to such producers."

Debentures shall commence and terminate as prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture except for hogs and cattle for which debentures are to be issued ten days after the enactment of this Act and terminated by law.

In making application for debentures, interested parties must submit proof that the commodity, or manufactured product thereof, to be exported was produced in the United States and has not been previously exported therefrom.

Export debentures, when presented within one year, shall be receivable at their face value by any collector, or deputy collector of customs or any authorized collector. In order to prevent undue speculation, the Secretary of the Treasury shall "provide for the redemption of such export debentures from any money in the Treasury derived from the payment of duties collectible against articles imported, at a rate of not less than 98 per centum of the face value of such export debentures."

Debenture rates for cattle and hogs shall be 5 cents and 4 cents respectively, and "shall be one half the rate of duty in effect...with respect to imports of such commodity" on all other commodities. Debenture rates for products manufactured from any debenturable commodity "shall be an amount sufficient...to equal the debenture that would be issuable upon the exportation of the [raw products]".

When "the production of any debenturable agricultural commodity during any crop year has exceeded annual production of such...commodity for the preceding five years", the Secretary of Agriculture may reduce the debenture rates as follows:

(1) no reduction for an increase of less than 20%.
(2) 20% reduction for an increase of 20% to 30%.
(3) 50% reduction for an increase of 30% to 50%.

Penalties are provided for false statements or attempts to procure debentures fraudulently.

A statement on the provisions of this bill is included in the Hearing on the Jones amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act to include cattle as a basic commodity, pp.23-30. (item 18)

30. Dobbins

H.R.7346. To encourage and provide for the sale and exchange of livestock and dairy products in foreign countries; to extend to livestock the policy of Government protection and make it effective; to promote adjustment of economic relations between agriculture and industry; thereby hastening national business recovery, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Jan. 25, 1934.

This Act, cited as the "National Livestock Recovery Act" has as its purpose the exportation of domestically produced livestock and dairy products, the encouragement of reciprocal foreign-trade relations, the protection of the livestock industry by the Government, the avoidance of undue production restriction, and the utilization of the Nation's agricultural resources.

Any person exporting livestock valued at $100 or more shall receive, upon submitting a sworn statement that the said livestock was raised and produced in the United States, a certificate for an amount equal to forty percent ad valorem of the livestock exported. The certificates are to be issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury and shall be accepted at their face value at any port in the United States in payment of duties on articles or commodities, other than livestock, received from foreign countries to which livestock has been exported. The certificates are declared negotiable.

Terms used in the Act are defined and a fine of $5,000 and/or 5 years' imprisonment is provided for persons violating the provisions of the Act.

31. Dirksen

H.R.9693. To provide for the reduction of certain taxes on distilled spirits, to encourage the exportation of American grain, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, May 21, 1934.

Cited as the "Grain Export Act of 1934" this Act authorizes the Secretary of Treasury to issue to any person exporting American cereal grains to a foreign country a certificate showing the quantity exported and the price paid by the exporter for the grain.

When presented by the bearer within one year from date of issuance the certificate shall be receivable at its face value by any collector of customs or other authorized person in payment of one-half the duties collectible upon spirits distilled from grain imported by the bearer into the United States.

Provides a penalty of $2,000 or one year's imprisonment for any person procuring or issuing a certificate fraudulently.

The term cereal grain means corn or maize, wheat, oats, rye, and barley.

Amends section 600 of the Revenue Act of 1918 relative to the tax on distilled spirits.

MARKETING CONTROL

Bills

32. Smith

S.180. To provide for the purchase and sale of cotton under the supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Introduced and referred to Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, Mar. 10, 1933.

This bill is similar to Part 1 of H.R.3835 - Cotton Option Contracts (item 1) except that it creates within the Department of Agriculture a Cotton Board to purchase and sell cotton.

33. Frazier

S.3333. To provide for the purchase and sale of farm products.

Introduced and referred to Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, Apr. 10, 1934.

Reported without amendment (S. Rpt.1414), June 13, 1934.

Hearings held before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. 280.3 Un37Tp (item 53)

Companion bill to H.R.8981 (item 43)

34. Smith

S.3584. To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, May 10, 1934.

Reported without amendment (S. Rpt.1082), May 22, 1934.

Passed Senate, June 6, 1934.

Provides alternative methods to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to finance the acquisition, carrying, handling, insuring and marketing of cotton as provided in section 3 of the Act by (1) authorizing him to borrow upon the cotton in his possession, and (2) authorizing an appropriation of $100,000,000 to protect his title to the cotton and to pay incidental expenses.

Provides for reimbursing the Treasury from proceeds derived from the sale of the cotton.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized to make loans to the Secretary of Agriculture for the purchase of cotton and the Corporation's borrowing power is increased by an equivalent amount.

35. Brown (Georgia)

H.R.6145. Providing for the establishment of growers' cooperative commodity markets.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Jan. 3, 1934.

Hearings held before the House Committee on Agriculture. 280.2 Un34E (item 50)

The purpose of this bill is similar to that of H.R.6790 (item 36) but the provisions differ in the following respects:

(1) The location of the markets near agricultural schools and colleges is specified.

(2) Twenty percent rather than five percent of the allotments from the Public Works Administration, exclusive of operating capital, may be used for the purchase of real estate.

(3) The markets must be operated on the cooperative plan and provision is made for the organization of cooperatives.

(4) More detailed provisions for repayment of the Public Works Administration's grants are given.

(5) Creates a central board of markets in the states where markets are established to be composed of one representative from each market in the state.

36. McSwain

H.R.6790. Providing for the establishment of farmers' marketing centers.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Jan. 11, 1934.

Establishes, under the Public Works Administration, marketing centers, not exceeding six in any one state, for the sale, exchange, storage and processing of all agricultural, horticultural, poultry, livestock, and dairy products.

The markets may be operated either upon the cooperative plan or by leasing to any person, firm, or corporation or such companies, associations, or corporations organized in accordance with local companies.

Initial capital shall be provided by the Public Works Administration: 30% a grant, the remainder a loan at 4% interest, the principal to be equitably amortized over a period of thirty years.

Creates under the general direction of the Secretary of Agriculture a National Board of Marketing Centers, composed of one representative from each of the marketing centers, to adopt rules for government and guidance of the marketing centers.

37. McCarthy, Mrs.

H.R.7247. To place the production and marketing of wheat on a sound commercial basis and to prevent unfair competition and practices in putting wheat into the channels of interstate and foreign commerce.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Jan. 23, 1934.

The general policy of the Act is declared to be the promotion of orderly marketing; the stabilization of markets; and the balancing of production and consumption of wheat.

Directs the Secretary of Agriculture, after investigating the available supply of wheat and the probable market requirements, to determine the amount to be offered for sale during the succeeding marketing year, and to apportion this amount among the wheat producing States according to "the ratio of the average number of bushels produced in each State during the ten crop years preceding the passage of this Act to the average number produced in all the States during the same period."

The Secretary may license all wheat processors engaged in the processing of wheat to enter interstate or foreign commerce. An owner of land may secure a license to process wheat by filing an application with the Secretary's agent stating, under oath, the approximate quantity of wheat produced on his lands during each of the five years preceding the crop year 1933-1934, the number of acres of land in said farm in actual cultivation for the three preceding years, and the quantity of wheat the lands would have produced if all had been planted to wheat.

"The Secretary shall apportion to each farm the number of bushels for which license to process will be issued. Said apportionment may be made...upon a basis of the average annual production of wheat for a fair representative period to be fixed by him exclusive of the crop 1933-1934, or upon a percentage of what each farm would have produced if all the cultivated land had been planted to wheat", or upon some other fair and just basis.

The Secretary is authorized to appoint employees, and to make rules and regulations regarding the administrative and licensing provisions of the Act. Provides penalties for processing wheat without a license and for making false statements in securing one, and authorizes necessary appropriations and use of Agricultural Adjustment funds.

The final section provides that in the event adequate reduction of wheat production is accomplished through voluntary contracts with farmers the Secretary may use his powers under the Act to restrict processing (1) on the part of farmers signing production control contracts, to their average production on the agreed acreage; (2) on the part of farmers not signing contracts, to their average production; and (3) on the part of farmers on land not previously producing wheat.

38. McCarthy, Mrs.

H.R.7260. To place the wheat-producing industry on a sound economic basis and to provide additional revenue for extraordinary expense incurred by reason of a national emergency.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Jan. 23, 1934.

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate the supply of wheat available July 1 of each year and the probable market requirement, and to determine the average amount of wheat to be offered for sale the following year in order to promote the orderly production and marketing of wheat and to prevent excess production. The amount determined shall be apportioned among all farms producing more than ten acres of wheat on a basis of the average annual acreage planted to wheat by such farms during a representative period.

An equalization tax of five dollars per acre is levied upon all lands planted to wheat in excess of the acreage apportioned. The revenue collected shall be paid to farmers signing voluntary wheat-acreage-reduction contracts on a pro rata basis as benefit payments.

The Act shall remain in effect until the President proclaims the national emergency in agriculture is ended.

Provisions are made for the use of Department of Agriculture and Extension Service employees and for the appointment of additional personnel; for penalties for violations under the Act; and for appropriations.

39. Sirovich

H.R.8020. To promote the exportation, purchase, and sale of agricultural products, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Feb. 15, 1934.

Similar to H.R.8141 (item 40)

40. Sirovich

H.R.8141. To promote the exportation, purchase, and sale of agricultural products, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Feb. 20, 1934.

Creates the "Federal Export and Import Corporation" with a capital stock of $300,000,000, and with the management vested in a board of directors consisting of three members, assisted by three assistant directors, to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Authorizes the Corporation (1) to build, buy, lease, and operate elevators and storage warehouses; (2) to buy American agricultural, industrial, and mineral products and to sell them in foreign markets; (3) to act as agent for any person selling American products outside the United States; (4) to buy, barter, or exchange, in foreign markets, products for importation into the United States; (5) to finance the sale or export and sale of agricultural, industrial and mineral products in foreign markets; and (6) to provide export credit insurance.

Declares that it is the purpose of the Act "to provide a market for the sale of agricultural, industrial, and mineral products and to enable the American producers of such products to meet effectively the terms and conditions imposed or offered by the monopolies, cartels, syndicates, foreign-exchange restrictions, quota restrictions, governmental or otherwise, which have come into existence in many foreign countries in recent years, and to lessen the severity of the competition created in foreign markets by the United States firms competing against each other to the detriment of the agricultural, industrial, and mineral producers of the United States as a whole, and to enable United States nations to find an outlet for their products in foreign markets without having to incur individually the usually large expenditures connected with such sales promotion abroad."

The Corporation is empowered to issue and have outstanding at any one time bonds for public sale not in excess of four times its paid-in capital.

Creates the "Federal Export Credit Insurance Department" within the Corporation "to insure and/or reinsure credits to such countries and for such accounts of United States nationals and for such customers in foreign markets as shall be acceptable to the board of directors of the Corporation", but the coverage shall not exceed 75 percent of the face value of the shipment.

Fifty percent of the Corporation's earnings shall be accumulated as a reserve fund for the redemption of its outstanding bonds, and fifty percent shall be placed at the disposal of the Federal Export Credit Insurance Department.

Declares it is the duty of the Corporation to utilize the American merchant marine, and authorizes it to operate any vessel owned by the United States when practicable.

Provides for the appointment by the President of an advisory committee consisting of one representative each from the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Interior, Labor, Post Office, and Treasury, the Federal Trade Commission, and the Tariff Commission, and two representatives from import associations, two from export associations, one from the American Federation of Labor, and one from the Chamber of Commerce.

The Corporation is authorized "to take over, absorb, or otherwise secure control...of any existing bank, finance corporation, agency, or discount company organized by the United States Government..., engaged in the financing of American export and/or import trade."

Provisions are made for the appointment of the Corporation's personnel, and penalties are provided for false statements in order to secure benefits under this Act, for issuing, passing, or altering any note or obligation of the Corporation, and for embezzlement and other malpractices under the Act.

41. Kerr

H.R.8398. To place the tobacco-growing industry on a sound financial and economic basis, to prevent unfair competition and practices in the production and marketing of tobacco entering into the channels of interstate and foreign commerce, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Mar. 1, 1934.

Hearings held before the House Committee on Agriculture. 281.369 Un3 1934 (item 51)

This is an early form of H.R.9690. (item 47) The later bill was enlarged and several sections were reworded to make the Act relate more directly to the agricultural program under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

42. Darden

H.R.8980. To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Apr. 5, 1934.

This bill amends Sec. 9 (d) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act by including the term "distribution, or use" in the definition of processing. It amends the act further by striking out Sec. 9 (d), paragraph (4) which reads: "In case of hogs, the term 'processing' means the slaughter of hogs for market."

43. Sinclair.

H.R.8981. To provide for the purchase and sale of farm products.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Apr. 5, 1934.

Hearings held before the House Committee on Agriculture. 280.3 Un35T (item 52)

It is the purpose of this Act, the "Farmers' and Consumers' Financing Corporation Act", "to provide a market for the sale of agricultural products, and to eliminate as far as possible the commissions and charges that are exacted upon agricultural products from the time such products leave the producer until the same reaches the consumer, and to thereby increase the price which the producer received and decrease the price which the consumer pays."

Creates the Farmers' and Consumers' Financing Corporation with a total stock of $100,000,000 to be subscribed by the United States of America. Appropriates $100,000,000 to make payments on subscriptions when called.

The management of the corporation is vested in a board of directors consisting of three members, to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Corporation is empowered to: (1) build, buy, lease, and operate elevators and storage warehouses; (2) buy agricultural products from any person within the United States and to process and/or sell same in the domestic or foreign market; (3) act as agent for any one producing

agricultural commodities in the sale of same; (4) advance money to assist any person in financing the sale or exportation of agricultural products.

Provides penalties for violations under the Act.

Authorizes the Corporation, in order to secure reduced rates for export shipments, "to operate any of the vessels now owned by the United States which are not chartered or leased to any other person or corporation for the purpose of carrying any [of the products handled by the corporation] to foreign ports."

44. Fiesinger

H.R.8988. To amend section 8 of part 2 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Apr. 5, 1934.

This proposed amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act specifies the provisions to be included in marketing agreements or licenses covering the marketing of fluid milk; district courts of the United States are invested with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of the marketing agreements or licenses in the United States district courts; and provides that every marketing agreement and license shall provide (a) that producers shall have the right to bargain collectively, (b) that producers may join or organize cooperative associations; and (c) that purchasers, processors and distributors shall not refuse to deal with cooperatives.

45. Fiesinger

H.R.9179. To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Apr. 17, 1934.

Withdrawn by sponsor, May 1, 1934.

This bill is concerned primarily with the licensing and marketing agreement provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and suggests the following amendments:

1. Agreements under section 8(1) of the Act requiring reduction in acreage and/or production for market of agricultural commodities may be applied to all commodities rather than to the basic commodities only.

2. Amends provisions relative to issuing and revoking licenses to handlers of agricultural commodities, and provides that the Secretary of Agriculture shall not include in any license, provisions for establishing quotas or allotments limiting the amounts of a commodity which may be handled by any licensee unless he determines such quotas have been requested by either two-thirds of the producers

of the commodity or by producers controlling more than two-thirds of the average acreage of the commodity. Rice, milk and its products, peanuts, flax, dry beans, vegetables, fruits, and naval stores are noted as exemptions.

3. Provides punishment for violations under the licensing provisions of the Act and declares that all records and reports made pursuant to the Act shall be confidential.

4. Vests in the United States district courts the jurisdiction to prevent violation of any marketing agreement or license and to prevent any person handling agricultural commodities without a license if such handling has been prohibited by the Secretary of Agriculture.

5. Requires that marketing agreements and/or licenses covering the marketing of fluid milk contain provisions specifying sales area; prices, terms and conditions under which producers shall sell and distributors shall buy; and marketing plans. The agreements must further require new shippers to obtain shipping permits, require a minimum net price for milk of like grade, etc., to all producers in the same market; require cooperatives and local control committees to obtain the same benefits for all producers; and require statement of a plan for the establishment of a local control committee. Finally the agreement must authorize the Secretary to fix a resale price to the consumer when requested by a majority of the producers and primary distributors, and guarantee the right of the producers to bargain collectively, and join cooperatives.

6. Provides that the expenses of any agency or authority established within the industry for the administration of the licensing provisions of this Act shall be prorated among the licensees, and provisions are made for the payment of the producers' share.

7. As amended by this bill "the fair exchange value of a commodity" means not only the price of a commodity that will give it the same purchasing power, with respect to articles farmers buy, as it had during the base period, but will also "reflect current farm labor costs, interest payments on farm indebtedness and taxes on farm property as contrasted with such cost during the base period."

8. Provides that the processing tax is not to be affected by this amendment unless the Secretary finds it necessary in order to effectuate the policy of the Act.

46. Edmonds

H.R.9224. To amend section 608 [i.e. 8] of part 2, title 1, of the Act of May 12, 1933, known as the "Agricultural Adjustment Act."

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Apr. 19, 1934.

Provides that benefit payments be made directly to parties making the agreement, and in case of partnership or tenant understanding they shall be paid in proportion to the shares agreed upon.

47. Kerr

H.R.9690 (Public No.483, approved June 28, 1934). To place the tobacco-growing industry on a sound financial and economic basis, to prevent unfair competition and practices in the production and marketing of tobacco entering into the channels of interstate and foreign commerce, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, May 21, 1934.

Reported without amendment (H.Rpt.1745), May 22, 1934.

Passed House amended, June 6, 1934.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry without amendment (S.Rpt.1396), June 12, 1934.

Passed Senate amended, June 18, 1934.

Declares it is the policy of Congress to promote the orderly marketing of tobacco, to stabilize the market against excessive fluctuations, to prevent unfair competition, and to balance the production and consumption, of tobacco.

Levies a sales tax on all types of tobacco which come under the operation of this Act, of not less than 25 percent or more than 33 1/3 percent of the price for which the tobacco is sold, which was grown and marketed by noncontracting tobacco growers who do not participate in the adjustment program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. This tax applies to all tobacco harvested in the crop year 1934-35 except Maryland tobacco, Virginia sun-cured tobacco, and cigar-leaf tobacco. Whenever the Secretary of Agriculture determines that the persons who own, rent, share-crop, or control three-fourths of the land engaged in the production of any particular type of tobacco favor the levy of the tax thereon and that the imposition of the tax is necessary for the orderly marketing of such tobacco in interstate and foreign commerce, and to effectuate the declared policy of this Act, he shall proclaim such determination to levy and assess the tax on the sales of tobacco at least 60 days prior to the next succeeding crop year, and the tax shall there-

after apply to the tobacco of such type harvested during the crop year next following the date of such proclamation. The provisions of this Act are made applicable to the United States and its possessions except the Philippine Islands, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Canal Zone, and the Island of Guam.

Tobacco harvested by a Federally owned experiment station or agricultural laboratory and tobacco harvested prior to 1934-35 is exempt from the tax.

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to issue to each contracting producer nontransferable tax-payment warrants (each such warrant to be expressed in pounds of tobacco of a particular type), and this warrant held by a contracting producer, upon surrender of the same to the agent or tax collector of the Government, shall be accepted by the collector and the Secretary of the Treasury in payment of the tax on any sale made by a contracting producer of the type of tobacco specified in the warrant, not exceeding the amount covered by such warrant.

The Secretary is further authorized to issue warrants to persons engaged in the production of tobacco to whom he determines that no equitable allotment of tobacco acreage or production is possible under tobacco-reduction contracts offered pursuant to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and to make regulations protecting the interests of sharecroppers and tenants in the issuance of tax-payment warrants under this Act. Tobacco growers are permitted to become contracting producers if offer is filed within 30 days after date of enactment of this Act.

Provides for the collection of the tax by the Bureau of Internal Revenue and authorizes the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Secretary of Agriculture to make necessary rules and regulations.

The tax proceeds under this Act and the Agricultural Adjustment Act funds are made available to the Secretary for administrative expenses, refund of taxes, and other payments.

Provides that the tax shall terminate either (1) at the end of the crop year current at the time the Secretary discontinues benefit payments or (2) whenever the President proclaims the national emergency has ended, whichever is the earlier.

The Secretary of Agriculture may establish quotas for importation of any cigar-leaf types of tobacco into the continental United States and fix an import tax on amounts in excess of allotted quotas.

48. Jones

H.Con.Res.18. Authorizing the Clerk of the House to strike out the word "basic" where it appears in subsection (3) of section 8 of H.R.3835.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, May 8, 1933.

House agreed to the Resolution on May 9, 1933.

Senate agreed to the Resolution on May 10, 1933.

The effect of this resolution is to empower the Secretary to issue licenses to processors and handlers of all agricultural commodities instead of to those handling basic commodities only.

49. Jones

H.J.Res.176. To amend subsection (3) of section 8 of the Act entitled "An Act to relieve the exising national economic emergency by increasing agricultural purchasing power to raise revenue for extraordinary expenses incurred by reason of such emergency, to provide emergency relief with respect to agricultural indebtedness, to provide for the orderly liquidation of joint-stock land banks, and for other purposes", by striking out the word "basic."

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, May 8, 1933.

The effect of this resolution is to make processors and other persons engaged in handling any agricultural commodity in interstate or foreign commerce subject to the licenses provided in section 8 (3) of the Act instead of handlers of basic commodities only.

Hearings

50. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on agriculture. Establishment of growers' cooperative commodity markets. Hearing... Seventy-third Congress, second session on H.R.6145, January 12, 1934...17pp. Washington, D.C., U.S. Govt. print. off., 1934. 280.2 Un34E

Statement by Dr. Andrew M. Soule, Athens, Ga., in support of the bill. He outlined efforts made to establish the commodity markets as P.W.A. projects, and explained the purpose and provisions of the bill, and the plans for developing the project.

51. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on agriculture. Kerr Tobacco Control Bill. Hearing...Seventy-third Congress, 2nd session on H.R.8398. April 23 and 25, 1934. 71pp. Washington, D.C., U.S. Govt. print. off., 1934. 281.369 Un3 1934

The report of Secretary Wallace on the bill, dated March 21, 1934, was included as part of Representative J. Bayard Clark's (North Carolina) testimony. (pp.7-11)

J.T. Hutson, Chief, Tobacco Section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, explained the effect over-planting by non-cooperators would have on the tobacco program. (pp.11-15)

Hon. John H. Kerr (North Carolina) explained the benefits received by the tobacco producers under the Agricultural Adjustment Act and pointed out that the purpose of his bill was to prevent over production and to protect the cooperating producers from over production by non-cooperators. (pp.15-26)

Representative Paul Kopplemann (pp.26-28) and Mr. Olcott F. King, Commissioner of Agriculture, Connecticut (pp.29-32) were among those testifying regarding the effect of the tobacco program on Connecticut tobacco producers.

52. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on agriculture. To provide for the purchase and sale of farm products. Hearing... Seventy-third Congress, 2nd session on H.R.8981...May 7, 1934. 34pp. Washington, D. C., U.S. Govt. print. off., 1934. 280.3 Un33T

Among those testifying on this bill were the following:

Mr. James H. Sinclair (North Dakota), author of the bill, who explained its provisions and stated that it is a revised version of the Norris-Sinclair bill of the 68th Congress (H.R.2659 and S.1642). He included a brief for a government marketing act. (pp.3-8)

Dr. Frederic C. Howe, Consumers' Counsel, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, spoke on marketing costs and the farmer's share of the consumer's dollar. (pp.8-17)

53. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on agriculture and forestry. To provide for the purchase and sale of farm products. Hearing...Seventy-third Congress, 2nd session on S.3333... on May 5, 1934. 51pp. Washington, D. C., U.S. Govt. print. off., 1934. 280.3 Un37Tp

Statement of Frederic C. Howe, Consumers' Counsel, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, holding that the primary explanation of the condition of agriculture today is that the farmer has been dispossessed of his industry - dispossessed of his free access to markets. He showed how the farmer's share of the consumer's dollar has been shrinking steadily, and noted that roughly, the object of this bill is similar to a state-controlled buying, distributing, and selling experiment

which is being tried in Great Britain with milk and hogs. He discussed and endorsed the Danish types of cooperatives. (pp.4-13)

Arthur E. Albrecht, Professor of Marketing, City College of New York, called attention to the complexity of our food-marketing scheme; the periodic gluts of commodities which depress prices and discussed the need for more adequate physical marketing facilities. He suggested that the bill provide for terminals in addition to other facilities. (pp.13-17)

W. E. O'Donnell, representing the Emergency Conference of Consumer Organizations, declared that the "bill would be an R.F.C. for the consumers and farmers." He suggested amendments which would give financial aid to producer and/or consumer cooperative societies. (pp.17-25)

Statement of Emanuel Stein, Department of Economics, New York University, on the success of British cooperatives and on provisions of the bill. (pp.30-34)

Benjamin C. Marsh, Executive Secretary, People's Lobby, Washington, D. C., submitted a brief for the Government Marketing Corporation. (pp.37-49)

MISCELLANEOUS

Bills

54. Smith

S.2284. (Public No.86, approved January 25, 1934). Relating to contracts and agreements under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Introduced and referred to Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, Jan. 12, 1934.

Reported without amendment (S.Rpt.197), Jan. 19, 1934.

Passed Senate Jan. 22, 1934.

Passed House as H.R.7057 (item 58) was laid on the table Jan. 22, 1934.

Provides that provisions of statutes prohibiting members of Congress from participating in contracts or agreements entered into on behalf of the United States "shall not apply to any contracts or agreements heretofore or hereafter entered into under the Agricultural Adjustment Act."

55. Thompson

S.2817. To amend the act relating to contracts and agreements under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved Jan. 25, 1934.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, Feb. 19, 1934; referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, Mar. 10, 1934.

Reported without amendment (S.Rpt.647), Apr. 6, 1934.

Passed Senate, Apr. 25, 1934.

Reported in the House without amendment (H.Rpt.1498), May 4, 1934.

Rejected by the House, June 4, 1934.

This bill amends Public No.86, approved Jan. 25, 1934 (item 54). It adds the provision that statutes prohibiting members of Congress from participating in contracts or agreements entered into on behalf of the United States shall not apply under the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended, and the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933. Later this provision was enacted as an amendment to the National Housing Act (Public No.479, approved June 27, 1934).

56. Frazier.

S. Res. 195. Investigation of grain-exchange operation.

Introduced by Mr. Frazier and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, Feb. 19, 1934.

Authorizes an investigation of the operations of grain exchanges by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry to determine "the effect of such operations upon the cost of agricultural commodities to producers and consumers, and the fluctuations of market prices for such commodities as a result of gambling and manipulation upon such commodities."

57. Shoemaker

H.R.4799. To raise the commodity price toward the debt incurrence stage and to stabilize it thereafter without issuing interest-bearing obligation.

Introduced and referred to the House Committee on Agriculture, Apr. 10, 1933.

Provides that legal-tender certificates shall be issued to producers of wheat, corn, and tobacco under regulations and limitations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Secretary is authorized and directed to purchase all wheat, cotton, and tobacco grown in 1933 at the following prices and under the following conditions:

(a) $1000 in legal-tender certificates (less 3% for administration costs) for each 1000 bushels of wheat sold to him and stored on the producer's premises under the secretary's direction;

(b) $100 in legal-tender certificates (less 3% for administration costs) for each 1000 pounds of cotton (middling 7/8) sold to him and stored on the producer's premises under the Secretary's direction;

(c) such values in legal-tender certificates (less administration costs) as will give the tobacco grower a fair profit for his crop if sold to the Secretary and stored on the grower's premises under the Secretary's direction.

Under conditions agreed upon between the Postmaster General and the Secretary of Agriculture, mail carriers and postmasters shall handle samples of the three commodities named in this bill, have them tested, appraised, and properly stored, and fill out applications for legal-tender certificates and report to the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Secretary is authorized to sell the wheat, cotton and tobacco held by him for the amount of the certificates issued against it plus an additional amount of other currency to cover administration costs, and transportation, and at no time shall he sell for less. He is directed to set a basic transportation rate so that the cost of transporting the same freight shall be the same amount regardless of the distance it is hauled in the United States.

Profits, if any, shall be kept in a separate fund to be administered as Congress declares.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized to loan necessary sums for the operation of the Act.

Legal-tender certificates received by the Secretary of Agriculture in payment for wheat, cotton, or tobacco shall be retired by the Secretary of the Treasury, and importers, under certain conditions, may exchange legal-tender certificates at par for United States currency.

Under order of the President the Secretary's authority under this Act may extend to the crops of 1934, 1935, and 1936.

58. Whittington

H.R.7057. Relating to contracts and agreements under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Jan. 18, 1934.

Reported without amendment. (H. Rpt. 298) Jan. 20, 1934.

Companion bill to S.2284 (item 54).

59. Knutson

H.R.9918. To place an embargo on rye.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, June 13, 1934.

Prohibits the importation of rye, rye flour or meal into the United States or its withdrawal from bond for domestic consumption. This Act shall cease to be effective when the cash price of rye is maintained at $1 a bushel on the Chicago market for thirty days.

PRICE FIXING

Bills

60. Erickson

S.3784. To provide for the issue of a supplementary currency without interest based on certain commodities and payable in commodities; to create a Supplementary Currency Board with power to fix wholesale prices on the commodities on which this supplementary currency is based in cooperation with representatives of agriculture and industry, and to regulate the issue and use of such currency, etc.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, June 12, 1934.

Creates a "Supplementary Currency Board" which is empowered: (1) To issue $5,000,000,000 in a supplementary currency based on fixed quantities of specified basic commodities, and on certain other commodities as agreed to by the Board, and to regulate its use and circulation. (2) To ascertain and fix, according to a procedure provided in the Act, the wholesale prices of the basic commodities, namely: rice (rough), sugar (refined), wheat, barley, oats, corn, beef, mutton, pork, lard, butter, flaxseed, cotton, wool, coal, crude petroleum, aluminum, copper, lead, pig iron, silver, zinc, and lumber. (3) To establish regional associations among agricultural producers and manufacturers affected by this Act, and to license them to receive and distribute the currency. All associations must agree to cooperate in the regulation of production or output of the commodities named in the Act and to abide by the prices as fixed by the Board. (4) To regulate the advance of the supplementary currency by the associations to the producers. (5) To report to the Tariff Commission when it finds that importation from foreign countries are threatening the fixed price of any commodity under this Act; the Commission to increase duties or to take any other necessary action.

The unit of the supplementary currency shall be the "commodity dollar" the value of which "shall be equal to the average purchasing power of the American dollar from July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1914." The currency, which is declared legal tender, shall be issued in the same denomination as the present currency of the United States in the form of paper bills from one dollar and in light, cheap, and durable metal for lower denominations.

Provisions are made for the repeal of processing taxes and for fines and penalties for counterfeiting.

61. Willford

H.R.9187. To save the farmer from bankruptcy and to increase the buying power of all agricultural producers; also to help agriculture back to prosperity.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Apr. 17, 1934.

Instructs the Secretary of Agriculture to set a minimum price of seven dollars per 100 on hogs based on the Chicago market, this price to remain as long as the Government loans 45 cents per bushel on corn in sealed cribs.

PRICES - PARITY

Bill

62. Shipstead

S.3185. (Vetoed June 26, 1934) To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, with respect to farm prices.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, Mar. 26, 1934.

Reported without amendment (S.Rpt.807), Apr. 23, 1934.

Passed Senate, Apr. 26, 1934.

Reported without amendment (H.Rpt.1583), May 11, 1934.

Passed House, June 18, 1934.

Amends the Agricultural Adjustment Act with respect to the formula for arriving at parity of the agricultural and industrial dollar by including farm labor costs, taxes and interest payments in the farmer's cost of production.

PROCESSING TAXES

Bills

63. Dieterich.

S.2674. (Public No.367, approved June 16, 1934). [To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933.]

Introduced and referred to Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, Feb. 7, 1934.

Reported with amendments (S. Rpt.663) Apr. 6, 1934.

Passed Senate amended, Apr. 25, 1934.

Reported without amendment to the House (H.Rpt.1815) May 29, 1934.

Passed House, June 8, 1934.

Amends section 15 (c) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act to refund the processing tax on any article or container subject to the tax, to any person delivering such product to any State or Federal organization or institution for charitable distribution or use, providing the tax has not been included in the price of the product, or the amount of the tax has been repaid to said organization.

64. Van Nuys

S.3200. To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, Mar. 27, 1934.

Identical with H.R.8862 (item 69).

65. Pope

S.3245. To amend section 15 (d) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Introduced and referred to Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, Apr. 2, 1934.

A clarifying amendment regarding the compensating tax on competing commodities.

66. Polk

H.R.7604. To provide for an exemption from processing taxes under the Agricultural Adjustment Act in the case of products to be used by certain publicly maintained institutions.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Feb. 2, 1934.

Hearings held before the House Committee on Agriculture. 284.5 Un34 (item 72)

"No processing tax shall be required to be paid under this title in respect of products which are to be used by any institution maintained by a State or any political subdivision thereof, by the District of Columbia, or by a possession of the United States to which this title applies, or any political subdivision thereof."

67. Morehead

H.R.7798. To provide for an exemption from processing taxes under the Agricultural Adjustment Act in the case of products to be used by State tax-supporting institutions.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Hearings held before the House Committee on Agriculture. 284.5 Un34 (item 72)

Similar to H.R.7604. (item 66)

68. Brown (Kentucky)

H.R.8053. Authorizing and directing the Secretary of Agriculture to levy a processing tax on all burley tobacco in an amount sufficient to make payments to the growers of burley tobacco on the basis of the difference between the prices received by said growers for the 1933 crop and the fair exchange value of said crop.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Feb. 16, 1934.

Levies a processing tax on the 1933 burley tobacco crop.

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to have weekly estimates made of the average price paid for the 1933 crop on the basis of which he shall pay the growers the difference between the average amount received by them each week and the fair exchange value of the tobacco sold during the week.

This Act shall be in effect one year from the date of enactment and has for its sole purpose the compensation of burley tobacco growers who have signed crop reduction contracts for their 1933 crop.

69. Biermann

H.R.8862. To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Mar. 28, 1934.

This amendment proposes to add section 20 to the Agricultural Adjustment Act declaring any whiskey or article in simulation thereof, containing alcohol produced in whole or in part from materials other than cereal grains to be illegal; such whiskey to be deemed adulterated under the Federal Food and Drug Act. Any distiller violating this section shall be subject to a $5,000 fine.

Levies a processing tax upon the first domestic processing of any cereal grain into distilled spirits for beverage or other nonindustrial use, and a compensating tax upon the first domestic processing of any commodity or product thereof (except cereal grain, barley malt or rye malt, or fruits) into distilled spirits for such use. The rate of the processing tax shall be determined as provided in the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the rate of the compensation tax will be such as to "produce an amount of tax per equivalent unit, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, equal to the tax imposed under this subsection with respect to the processing of field corn."

70. White

H.R.9439. To amend section 15(d) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, May 1, 1934.

A companion bill to S.3345 (item 65).

71. Iglesias

H.J.Res.343. To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933, Public Law No. 10, Seventy-third Congress.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, May 11, 1934.

Section 19(a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act is amended by setting aside the revenue derived from the processing and floor taxes collected on flour and cotton processed in the United States and consumed in Puerto Rico to be paid into the treasury of Puerto Rico.

Hearing

72. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Agriculture. Exempt certain publicly maintained institutions from processing taxes. Hearing...Seventy-third Congress, 2nd session on H.R. 7604 and H.R.7798. February 28, 1934. 27pp. Washington, D. C., U.S. Govt. print. off., 1934. 284.5 Un34

Statement of Darrell S. Jones, Assistant Director of Welfare of the State of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio, in which he included an amendment suggested by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace. Mr. Jones spoke of the burden that is being placed upon State institutions due to the operation of the processing tax. (pp.2-8)

Joseph M. Mesnig, Assistant Attorney General for the State of New York, Albany, N. Y., spoke in favor of the bill in preference to the amendment suggested by Secretary Wallace. (pp.15-17)

Statement of S. D. Hunt, Purchasing Agent of Tennessee, Nashville, Tenn., relative to the additional cost of purchases resulting from the tax. (pp.24-25)

PRODUCTION CONTROL

Bills

73. Nye

S.10. Providing for certain loans by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to producers of wheat and cotton, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to Committee on Banking and Currency, Mar. 10, 1933.

Authorizes the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to loan to each wheat and cotton producer sufficient amounts, at 4% interest, to enable him to purchase in the open market that amount of the commodity he would produce in 1933 figured on the basis of his average production for the past ten years.

Cooperating producers must agree: (1) Not to produce any cotton or wheat in 1933, nor put any on the market other than that purchased under this Act. (2) To use the loan for making open market purchases only. (3) To give the Reconstruction Finance Corporation a first lien on the commodity purchased, and to liquidate his loan immediately upon resale of the commodities purchased.

The borrowing power of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is increased to enable the Corporation to obtain funds for this Act. Penalties are provided for violations under the Act.

74. Carey

S.59. For the leasing of agricultural lands by the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose of reducing overproduction of certain agricultural commodities.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, Mar. 10, 1933.

Authorizes an appropriation of $150,000,000 to enable the Secretary to acquire for one year by lease or contract fifty million acres which in 1932 were planted to cotton, wheat, corn, or other cereals; the lessor to refrain from the production of these crops on this land or any other land during the term of the lease.

Levies a tax of 2 per centum on the sale price of every article manufactured from cotton or cereals sold in the United States.

Authorizes the Secretary to make rules and regulations and to appoint personnel for the administration of the Act.

Penalties are provided for misrepresentation and non-compliance.

75. Bankhead

S.1974. To place the cotton industry on a sound commercial basis, and to prevent unfair competition and practices in putting cotton into the channels of interstate and foreign commerce.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, Jan. 4, 1934.

Reported with amendments (S.Spt.283) Feb. 10, 1934.

Hearings held before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. 281.372 Un32 (item 87)

This is a companion bill to H.R.6544 (item 78). It was indefinitely postponed when H.R.8402 (item 81) was enacted as the Bankhead Cotton Control Act.

76. Johnson and Hayden

S.J.Res.138. (Public Res.No.45, approved June 20, 1934) To amend [The Cotton Control Act] (Public, No.169, 73d Congress) approved April 21, 1934.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, June 9, 1934.

Passed the Senate, June 14, 1934 and the House, June 15, 1934.

Amends the Cotton Control Act by adding a new section 25 (a), (b), and (c) in order to (a) prevent the issuance of tax-exemption certificates to persons not engaged in the production of cotton in a particular year in which the certificates are issued; (b) permit the transfer of any surplus certificates from a county back to the State allotment, and thence to other counties; (c) fix the method of computing the production of any State under section 5 (a) by providing that the total production of cotton for any State in the 5-year period, 1928-32 shall be used regardless of staple length.

77. Parsons

H.R.4. To provide further for the national security and defense, insure domestic tranquillity, and promote the general welfare by limiting the production, conserving the supply, and controlling and facilitating the distribution of agricultural products, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the House Committee on Agriculture, Mar. 9, 1933.

This bill, cited as the "Agricultural Commodities Emergency Act of 1933", declares that it is the policy of

Congress to stabilize production of agricultural commodities by their apportionment among established farms; to restore the farmers' purchasing power by restoring prices of agricultural commodities to the 1926 level, and by placing agricultural commodities on a parity with other commodities; and to establish national control of production, price, and distribution of corn, oats, wheat, rice, peanuts, tobacco, sugar, cotton, wool, cattle, hogs, sheep, fish, poultry and dairy products.

The bill abolishes the Federal Farm Board, repeals the Agricultural Marketing Act, and creates the Federal Agricultural Emergency Board consisting of four members appointed by the President, the Secretary of Agriculture acting as a member ex-officio. This Board, to which the powers and functions of the Farm Board are transferred, is to serve as agent and advisor of the President in carrying out the provisions of the Act.

The President is authorized: (1) To fix the price of each basic commodity in order to gradually reestablish the 1926 price level; (2) To regulate the reduction or increase of acreage used in the production of the basic commodities, and to apportion the production of these commodities among the producers; (3) To fix and publish marketing quotas and to apportion such quotas among the producers; (4) To issue licenses to engage in buying, storing, transporting, distributing and selling basic commodities.

The President is further authorized to proclaim upon any imported basic agricultural commodity, any other dutiable article, and any article which is mined, produced or manufactured in the United States "an additional duty equal to the difference, if any, remaining after deducting from the domestic price of such commodity or such article the sum of the world market price thereof plus the duty, if any, payable thereon under the Tariff Act of 1930."

Appropriations are authorized and penalties stated for violations under the Act.

78. Bankhead

H.R.6544. To place the cotton industry on a sound commercial basis, and to prevent unfair competition and practices in putting cotton into the channels of interstate and foreign commerce.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Jan. 8, 1934.

The general policy of the Act is declared to be the promotion of orderly marketing; the stabilization of markets; and the balancing of production and consumption of cotton.

Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate the available supply of cotton and the probable market requirements for each crop year (August 1 to July 31), and to apportion the amount so ascertained among the cotton-producing States according to "the ratio of the average number of bales produced in each State during the ten crop years preceding the passage of this Act to the average number of bales produced in all the States during the same period," and among the several counties in each State on the same basis and ratio. The allotment for 1934-1935 is fixed at 9,000,000 standard bales.

"The Secretary shall apportion to each farm the number of bales of cotton for which license to gin will be issued. Said apportionment may be made...upon a basis of the average annual production...for a fair representative period to be fixed...exclusive of the crop year 1933-1934, or upon a percentage of what each farm would have produced if all the cultivated land had been planted to cotton" or upon some other fair and just basis.

The Secretary is authorized to license all cotton ginners engaged in ginning cotton to enter interstate or foreign commerce. An owner of cotton land may secure a license to gin cotton by filing an application with the Secretary's agent stating, under oath, the approximate quantity of cotton produced on his lands during each of the five years preceding the crop year 1933-1934, and number of acres of land in said farm in actual cultivation for the three preceding years, and the quantity of cotton said lands would have produced if all of it had been planted to cotton. Three percent of the licenses issued may be issued to landowners for land not previously used in cotton production or where the proportion of the cultivated land planted to cotton has not exceeded twenty-five percent.

Authorizes the President to enter into agreements with foreign countries to fix the amount of cotton that may be exported by the respective countries entering into said agreements.

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to appoint employees, and to make rules and regulations regarding the administrative and licensing provisions of the Act. Provides penalties for ginning cotton without a license and for making false statements in securing one, and authorizes necessary appropriations and use of Agricultural Adjustment funds.

The final section of the Act provides that in the event adequate reduction of cotton production is accomplished through Agricultural Adjustment Act contracts

the Secretary may use his powers under the Act to restrict ginning, (1) on the part of farmers signing production control contracts, to their average production on the agreed acreage; (2) on the part of farmers not signing contracts, to their average production; and (3) on the part of farmers on land not previously producing cotton.

79. Bankhead

H.R.7703. To place the cotton industry on a sound commercial basis, and to prevent unfair competition and practices in putting cotton into the channels of interstate and foreign commerce.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Feb. 6, 1934.

An early version of the Bankhead Cotton Control Act which was revised, enlarged and introduced as H.R.8402 (item 81)

80. Bankhead

H.R.7971. To place the cotton industry on a sound commercial basis, and to prevent unfair competition and practices in putting cotton into the channel of interstate and foreign commerce, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Feb. 14, 1934.

An early version of the Bankhead Cotton Control Act which is similar to the bill H.R.8402 (item 81)

81. Bankhead

H.R.8402. (Public No.169, approved April 21, 1934). To place the cotton industry on a sound commercial basis, to prevent unfair competition and practices in putting cotton into the channels of interstate and foreign commerce, to provide funds for paying additional benefits under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Mar. 1, 1934.

Reported in the House with amendment (H.Rpt.867), Mar. 3, 1934.

Passed House, Mar. 19, 1934.

Passed Senate, Mar. 29, 1934.

Conference Report (H. Rpt.1239) agreed to, Apr. 14 and 17, 1934.

Hearings were held before the House Committee on Agriculture. 281.372 Un3B (item 85)

This Act, known as the Bankhead Cotton Control Act, declares it is the policy of Congress to promote the orderly marketing of cotton in interstate and foreign commerce, to effectively balance production and consumption of cotton, to secure for the cotton producers, and persons engaged in cotton marketing, parity between prices paid to cotton producers and prices paid by them for other commodities thus restoring purchasing power to such producers and persons; and to raise revenue for additional benefits payments under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

The Act shall be effective only for the crop year 1934-1935, but the President may extend the provisions for the crop year 1935-1936 if the economic emergency with respect to cotton warrants. The President is also empowered to terminate the taxes under this Act at any time prior to the end of the crop year 1935-1936 if he finds that the economic emergency in cotton has ceased to exist.

The Act fixes 10,000,000 bales of cotton as the minimum amount that may be marketed tax free in the crop year 1934-1935. When the Secretary of Agriculture finds that two-thirds of the persons who own, rent, share-crop, or control cotton lands favor a tax on the ginning of cotton in excess of an allotment made to meet probable market requirements, he is to investigate and determine the amount of cotton produced in 1935-1936 which may be marketed in interstate and foreign commerce exempt from the tax, and to proclaim the national allotment at least 60 days before the beginning of the crop year.

A tax is levied on the ginning of cotton at the rate of 50% of the average central market price (defined in the Act) but not less than 5 cents per pound. All cotton harvested by any publicly owned experiment station or agricultural laboratory; all cotton produced on a farm not in excess of the farm's allotment; and all cotton harvested prior to 1934-1935 is exempt from the tax. Payment of the tax may be postponed whenever a producer stores the taxable cotton on his farm or elsewhere under regulations. Stored cotton may not be sold without bale tags (or certificates of exemption) which are secured on payment of the tax. The United States retains a lien for the amount of the tax during storage.

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to apportion to each cotton-producing State a quantity of tax-exempt cotton based on the ratio of that State's average production to all cotton-producing States during the same period; provided the allotment of no State shall be less than 200,000 bales if in any one year of 5 years prior to this date the State's production

equaled 250,000 bales. Provisions are made for apportioning this allotment among the counties and individual farms,

The application filed by the producer for tax-exempt certificates must be accompanied by a statement under oath stating that the producer, in order to obtain an allotment and exemption certificates, agrees to comply with such conditions and limitations on the production of agricultural commodities by him as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe to assure the producer's cooperation in the reduction programs of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and to prevent expansion on lands leased by the Government of competitive production by him of commodities other than cotton. The certificate shall be subject to revocation in case of the violation of such conditions. Provisions are made for issuing tax-exemption certificates for cotton exempt from the tax. A charge is made for bale tags issued to identify tax-paid tax-exempt and imported cotton with the exception of cotton held by the United States, or the 1933 Cotton Producers' Pool.

Provisions are made for the collection of the tax, and penalties are provided for evasion. The Secretary is authorized to prescribe regulations to carry out the powers vested in him, with particular authority to protect the interests of tenants and sharecroppers. Authority is granted for the use of funds for the cotton program under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Authorizes an appropriation of $500,000 from Agricultural Adjustment Act funds to develop new and extended uses for cotton.

82. Jones

H.J. Res.35. Authorizing the President to call an international conference of representatives of agricultural and farmers' organizations.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Mar. 9, 1933.

Authorizes the President to call an international congress to be held on or before Dec. 1, 1934 to consider:

(1) The feasibility of adjusting world's acreage of cotton, wheat, wool, rice, and sugar to consumptive demand to attain a profitable price to producers.

(2) The feasibility of arranging an international pool of surplus staple commodities to stabilize marketing and maintain fair prices to producers.

83. Buchanan

H.J. Res.345. (Public Res. No.27, approved May 25, 1934) To provide funds to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the purposes of the acts approved April 21, 1934, and April 7, 1934, relating respectively, to cotton and to cattle and dairy products, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Appropriations, May 15, 1934.

Reported in the House without amendment (H.Rpt.1661) May 17, 1934.

Passed House, May 17, 1934.

Passed Senate, May 23, 1934.

Hearings held before the House Committee on Appropriations. 284 Un38C (item 86)

H.Doc.352, May 3, 1934. Communication from the President recommending consideration by Congress of proposed provisions making funds available to the Secretary of Agriculture giving effect to Public No. 169, approved April 21, 1934.

Appropriates and makes available funds heretofore appropriated for the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, for expenses under the Cotton Control Act of April 21, 1934; together with the proceeds derived from the tax levied under said Act of April 21, 1934.

84. Greenway, Mrs.

H.J.Res.369. To amend "An act to place the cotton industry on a sound commercial basis, to prevent unfair competition and practices in putting cotton into the channels of interstate and foreign commerce, to provide funds for paying additional benefits under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes" (Public, No. 169, Seventy-third Congress), approved April 21, 1934.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, June 9, 1934.

Reported without amendment (H.Rpt.1964), June 12, 1934.

Objection was made to consideration, June 13, 1934.

This proposed amendment to the Cotton Control Act has for its purposes:

(a) To prevent the issuance of tax-exemption certificates to persons not engaged in the production of cotton in a particular year in which the certificates are issued.

(b) To permit the transfer of any surplus certificates from a county back to the State allotment, and from there to other counties within the particular State.

(c) To fix the method of computing the production of any State so that the total production of cotton for any State in the 5-year period, 1928-1932, inclusive, would be used regardless of the length of staple of such production.

Hearings

85. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on agriculture. Bankhead Cotton Control Bill. Hearing...Seventy-third Congress, 2nd session on H.R.8402 (and earlier drafts). February 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, 1934. 167pp. Washington, D.C., U.S. Govt. print. off.; 1934. 281.372 Un3B

Mr. C. A. Cobb, Chief of the Cotton Section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, favored some type of cotton production control. He stated that this bill had grown out of a long-time period of effort to provide some means of controlling the flow of cotton into commercial trade channels to bring about a balance between supply and demand that is necessary to afford a fair price to the cotton producer. (pp.1-27)

Secretary Henry A. Wallace urged further study of the following features: (1) apportionment of certificates of exemption; (2) question of the bill's constitutionality; (3) rate of the proposed tax; (4) base period to be used in determining allotments; (5) referendums; (6) cotton embargo; (7) provisions for administrative funds; (8) disposition of excess cotton.

Mr. Oscar Johnston of Bolivar County, Miss., opposed the bill because it departs from the two theories of acreage and baleage control and provides for a control of marketing rather than production. He proposed that the processing tax be increased by amending the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and that the rental payments be continued and the parity payments increased. He maintained that this would give the cotton producer parity prices and would solve the non-cooperator problem as no one could afford to stay out of the program. (pp.45-79)

Senator John H. Bankhead of Alabama explained the provisions and purpose of the bill particularly the necessity for using baleage control rather than acreage control to reduce production. (pp.79-106)

Representative Wright Patman of Texas urged enactment of a plan "to fix the price on all basic agricultural commodities and let the farmer produce either one or several of them that he wants to, up to a certain amount without a tax" and to graduate the tax so that the income from it above the exemption will be sufficient to provide the Government with money to take care of the price below a certain amount. (pp.113-123)

Representative Russell Elizey, Mississippi, favored the cotton control program and urged the use of metal bale tags for the purpose of identifying cotton. (pp.125-127)

Representative William B. Bankhead of Alabama summed up the arguments in favor of the control program. (pp.139-164)

86. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on appropriations. Cotton, cattle, and dairy products. Hearing...Seventy-third Congress, 2nd session on H.J.Res.345. 54pp. Washington, D.C., U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1934. 284 Un38C

Testimony on fund for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of the Cotton Control Act (Public No. 169, approved Apr. 21, 1934), by Chester C. Davis, Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, pp.1-5; by C. A. Cobb, Chief, Cotton Production Division, pp.5-34 (includes further statements by Chester C. Davis, W. A. Jump, Director of the Budget, Department of Agriculture), and a table showing the estimated Budget for administration of the Cotton Control Act.

Statement of H. Petrie, Chief of the Cattle and Sheep Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, relative to the estimated cost of the production control program in beef cattle and dairy industries, as provided by the Act of Apr. 7, 1934 (Public No. 142)

87. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on agriculture and forestry. To regulate the production and ginning of cotton. Hearings... Seventy-third Congress, 2nd session on S.1974... January 15, 16, 17, and 20, 1934. 111pp. Washington, D.C., U.S. Govt. print. off., 1934. 281.372 Un32

Senator John H. Bankhead of Alabama stated the object of this bill: "first, to reduce to normal size the abnormal excessive carry-over of cotton; second, to give effective application of the trade law of supply and demand so as to stabilize the price of cotton and to restore and maintain the price under that law to the place where it belongs in the price level of general commodities, and thereby reasonably assure to cotton producers a fair exchange price for the chief agricultural commodity in the Cotton Belt." He explained the provisions of the bill. (pp.3-19)

Secretary Henry A. Wallace expressed the Department's attitude toward the proposed legislation and indicated that he hesitated to approve the compulsory marketing control features of the bill. The danger of price fixing, he declared, would be great under a baleage control program without production control. (pp.63-69)

Mr. Oscar Johnston, Manager of the Cotton Producers' Pool, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, opposed the "compulsory legislative control of the business of agriculture in America", and urged a careful policing of the voluntary program. He favored production rather than marketing control. (pp.69-91)

Mr. C. A. Cobb, Chief of the Cotton Section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, favored a planned and controlled agriculture to prevent accumulation of disastrous surpluses. He enumerated the disadvantages of the Bankhead plan, and inserted a paper entitled "A comparison of two plans designed to control the production of cotton." Mr. Cobb advocated the "cotton-production tax plan". (pp.92-104)

Mr. R. C. O. Moser, Vice President, American Cotton Cooperative Association, New Orleans, La., stated that the Association was in favor of continuing the processing tax as a means of providing funds to induce farmers to adjust production to demand, and of supplementing the income of cooperating farmers by rental and other cash benefits in order to offset the increased cost of production and living due to industrial prices. (pp.104-110)

SUGAR PROGRAM

Bills

88. Costigan

S.2066. To include sugar beets and sugarcane as basic agricultural commodities under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, Jan. 8, 1934.

89. Costigan

S.2732. To include sugar beets and sugarcane as basic agricultural commodities under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Finance, Feb. 12, 1934.

Hearings held before the Senate Committee on Finance. 281.365 Un32 (item 94)

This is an early draft of S.3212 (item 90) and contains many of the provisions found in the later version which, as H.R.8861 (item 92), was enacted as the Jones-Costigan Sugar Act.

The following introduced amendments: Messrs. Walsh, Feb. 22, 1934 and Pope, Mar. 10, 1934, establishing quotas for American possessions and foreign countries; Mr. Vandenberg, Feb. 26, 1934, placing a time limit of two years on the Act; and Mr. O'Mahoney, Mar. 7, 1934, exempting sugar production on reclamation projects from provisions of the Act.

90. Costigan

S.3212. To include sugar beets and sugarcane as basic agricultural commodities under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Finance, Mar. 28, 1934.

Companion bill to H.R.8861.(item 92)

The Vandenberg amendment providing that the United States quota shall be not less than 30% of any consumption requirements above 6,452,000 short tons raw value, was included in the Act.

91. Jones

H.R.7907. To include sugar beets and sugarcane as basic agricultural commodities under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Feb. 12, 1934.

Hearings held before the House Committee on Agriculture. 281.365 Un3 (item 93)

This is an early draft of H.R.8861 (item 92) and contains many of the provisions in the expanded version, which was enacted as the Jones-Costigan Sugar Act.

92. Jones

H.R.8861. (Public No. 213, approved May 9, 1934). To include sugar beets and sugarcane as basic agricultural commodities under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes. [Jones-Costigan Sugar Act]

Introduced and referred to Committee on Agriculture, Mar. 28, 1934.

Reported with amendment (H.Rpt.1109) Apr. 2, 1934.

Passed House Apr. 4, 1934.

Reported from the Senate Committee on Finance with amendments (S.Rpt.733) Apr. 17, 1934.

Passed Senate Apr. 19, 1934.

Conference Report (H.Rpt.1307) agreed to by the House Apr. 24, 1934 and by the Senate, Apr. 25, 1934.

For hearings on this act see H.R.7907 (items 91, 93) and S.2732 (items 89,94)

Amends the Agricultural Adjustment Act by including sugar beets and sugarcane as basic agricultural commodities, thereby making rental or benefit payments applicable.

Provides for adjusting available supplies for marketing to consumption requirements by fixing domestic production, by means of marketing quotas, at 1,550,000 tons for beet sugar and 260,000 tons for canesugar, and by authorizing the Secretary to fix quotas for the importation of sugar from foreign countries, from the Virgin Islands, the Philippine Islands, the Canal Zone, America Samoa, Guam, Cuba, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. Numerous provisions are made for defining the Secretary's powers and duties in establishing and administering the quotas, including a provision stating that agreements entered into under this Act shall contain child labor regulations.

Levies a processing tax on sugar products and by-products. The rate is to be in accordance with the sugar content of the processed product as determined by the Secretary, and shall be the higher of the two following quotients: The difference between the current average farm price and the fair exchange value (1) of a ton of sugar beets and (2) of a ton of sugarcane (divided, in each case, by the average sugar extraction in terms of pounds of raw value). The rate shall not be in excess of the amount of the reduction which the President may make in the sugar duty on January 1, 1934. Provisions are made for reduction of the tax in case it results in an accumulation of surplus stocks or depresses farm prices. A tax on floor stocks and provisions for its administration is also included.

Authorizes the Secretary to purchase not in excess of 300,000 tons from the surplus stocks of direct-consumption sugar produced in the United States beet-sugar area at a price not in excess of the market price for direct-consumption sugar on the date of purchase and to dispose of this sugar by sale or otherwise, including distribution to any organization for the relief of the unemployed.

Provides that insofar as sugar beets and sugarcane are concerned, the Act shall terminate at the end of three years after its adoption, unless title I of the Agricultural Adjustment Act ceases to be in effect at an earlier date.

President Roosevelt submitted a message to Congress Jan. 8, 1934 (H.Doc.246) requesting that the Agricultural Adjustment Act be amended to make sugar beets and sugarcane basic agricultural commodities, and discussing the sugar situation.

Hearings

93. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Agriculture. Include sugar beets and sugarcane as basic commodities. Hearing... Seventy-third Congress, second session on H.R.7907, Feb. 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23, 1934. 251pp. Washington, D.C., U.S. Govt. print. off., 1934. 281.365 Un3

Mr. A. J. S. Weaver, Chief, Sugar and Rice Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, reviewed the progress of the sugar program under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. He pointed out that the primary purpose of the Department was to secure a parity price for the producers of sugar beets and sugarcane, and secondly to secure a fair price for the consumer. He suggested the fact that the sugar industry in the United States is uneconomic. (pp.4-30)

Statement of the American Farm Bureau Federation, by Chester H. Gray, in opposition to H.R.7907. (pp.32-34)

Statement of R. G. Tugwell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, explaining that the purpose of the bill (H.R.7907) is to protect the beet-sugar industry in the United States; and prevent increased production of beet sugar with the hope of raising prices to a parity. (pp.39-61)

Statement of Chester Davis, Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, on increasing the income of the beet and cane sugar grower by means of a processing tax to be distributed to the grower. (pp.61-68)

Statement of Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel, Economic Adviser to the Secretary, Department of Agriculture. (pp.68-84) Dr. Ezekiel discussed the import and export situation with reference to sugar and called attention to the importance of the Cuban market to American farmers. He pointed out also that there is a world surplus sugar situation, that one of the reasons the world cannot buy as much of our exports as it did is because some of the countries can only increase their purchasing power through the sale of sugar.

Statement of Charles M. Kearney, Morrill, Nebr., President of the National Beet Growers' Association, including a memorandum prepared and compiled by him for some members of the Congress, (pp.93-95) and tables, both of which contain statistical data relating to the sugar industry. (pp.84-118)

94. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Finance. Include sugar beets and sugarcane as basic agricultural commodities under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Hearings... on S.2732. Feb. 23, 24, and 26, 1934. 246pp. Washington, D.C., U.S. Govt. print. off., 1934. 281.365 Un32

Statement of Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, advocating a parity price for sugar beets and a quota limitation on sugar beet production in order to stabilize the industry. (pp.7-39)

Statement of Charles M. Kearney, Morrill, Nebr., representing the National Beet Growers' Association, which association favors the bill (S.2732) and the parity payments which it provides, but opposes the imposition of any restrictive quota on the sugar beet farmer. Three proposed amendments were submitted by Mr. Kearney. (pp.40-65)

Mr George I. Cobbley, President of the Idaho Beet Growers' Association, said in his testimony: "In making sugar a basic commodity, and in applying quotas to the producing areas, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is seeking to apply the allotment system. Sugar is not susceptible of such treatment, and...my testimony, is directed principally to this proposition." (pp.65-71)

Hon. Harry B. Hawes, representing the Philippine Sugar Industries, submitted a brief on the Philippine Sugar Industry. (pp.99-117)

Statement of John Bass, representing Puerto Rico Sugar Producers' Association, holding that sugar producers of Puerto Rico consider the bill "discriminatory and highly detrimental" to their interests. He discussed proposed amendments and favored the establishment of basic sugar quotas for each producing area. (pp.117-126)

SURPLUS DISPOSAL

Bills

95. Smith

S.2500. To aid in relieving the existing national emergency through the free distribution to the needy of cotton and cotton products.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, Jan. 26, 1934.

Reported with amendments (S.Rpt.333) Feb.19, 1934.

Hearings held before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. 281.372 Un32F (item 107)

Creates a Federal Cotton Distribution Board composed of five members to be appointed by the Federal Emergency Relief Administrator and the Secretary of Agriculture "for the purpose of giving relief to the needy, creating employment, reducing the cotton surplus, and teaching the home manufacture of clothing and household articles."

Authorizes the Board to purchase raw cotton and cotton articles through contracts with the lowest bidders, and to take over from the Secretary of Agriculture stocks held by him under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration program. Provides for the distribution of cotton clothing and material, raw cotton and ticking for mattresses, cotton bedding and other articles through State and local relief agencies, welfare workers, home demonstration agents, etc. Allotments are to be made to the States according to population.

One-third of the cotton purchased shall be used in the mattress project, and, in order to remove lower grades from the market, shall be purchased through Department of Agriculture classers.

The Board is directed to prevent displacement of cotton purchases on the open market.

Authorizes an appropriation of $150,000,000.

96. Pope

S.3000. To purchase and distribute wheat among the needy in drought-stricken areas, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, Mar. 9, 1934.

Authorizes an appropriation of $35,000,000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase surplus wheat produced during 1933 and 1934 for distribution through existing agencies to the needy, for feed for livestock in drought areas, and for exportation at the market price.

The amount purchased shall be on the basis of the surplus in excess of domestic requirements and "shall be made at a rate that will maintain a stable and satisfactory relation between domestic and export prices."

Acquisition and holding of large stocks by the Secretary for the purpose of stabilizing operations is prohibited.

97. Hayden

S.J.Res.49. To authorize the purchase of grain and grain products for distribution by the American National Red Cross for relief of distress.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, May 1, 1933.

Authorizes the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make $40,000,000 available to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration for the purchase of grain.

98. Dies

H.R.3373. To authorize the Secretary of Commerce to offer for sale to foreign buyers the 1933 crop of wheat and cotton and to accept as payment therefor silver coin or bullion at the value of 75 cents an ounce, and to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase the 1933 cotton and wheat crops from American producers at three times the world market price and to pay for same with silver certificates redeemable in silver bullion.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, Mar. 14, 1933.

The agricultural relief principle of this Act is similar to that of H.R.7581 (item 102) but the administrative provisions differ in a number of respects.

The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to enter into option contracts with foreign buyers for the sale of the American cotton and wheat crops of 1933 at the world market price for said crops, and to accept in payment silver bullion or coin at the agreed value of 75¢ per fine ounce.

The Secretary of Agriculture shall purchase cotton and wheat from American producers for delivery to the foreign buyers, paying three times the world price in silver certificates as herein provided.

The foreign silver received in payment shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Treasury who shall be redeemable in "a quantity of silver as will equal in value at the date of presentation the number of dollars expressed on the face of the certificate at the market price...or in gold...or in silver dollars."

Provides $100,000,000 for the purchase of silver by the Secretary of the Treasury should the amount of bullion deposited in the Treasury fall below 10% in excess of all outstanding certificates. The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to sell government surplus cotton to foreign buyers in exchange for silver to provide additional silver reserves in the Treasury.

If the entire 1933 cotton and wheat crops are not sold on the foreign market the Secretary of Commerce shall pro rate the portion which is sold among those producers having in cultivation for 1933 no more than 150 acres of cotton and 250 acres of wheat. If sufficient stocks of cotton and wheat for the foreign contracts are not available from these producers the Secretary of Agriculture may pro rate the remaining amount needed among producers having in cultivation more than the acreage specified.

The Secretaries of the Treasury, Commerce and Agriculture are authorized to make rules and regulations.

99. Cross

H.R.3839. To provide for the stabilization of the price of cotton by taking the surplus or a sufficient portion thereof off the market during years of overproduction and placing it back on the market during years of underproduction.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Mar. 20, 1933.

Directs the Secretary of Agriculture, whenever 7/8 middling cotton is selling at 18 cents per pound, to go upon the market through qualified agents and purchase said cotton, paying a greater or less amount (to be determined by the Secretary on the day of purchase at designated spot markets) for cotton of a higher or lower grade.

The government purchasing agents shall issue duplicate certificates for the cotton purchased, one to be delivered to the seller and the other retained by the agent.

The seller shall deliver the cotton to a bonded cotton warehouse where certificates shall be delivered in triplicate, one each to seller, purchasing agent and warehouse. Upon presentation of his two certificates at any national bank designated as a Federal depository, the seller may receive their value in cash.

Directs the Secretary to sell 7/8 middling cotton on the market when he can secure 21 cents per pound, and other grades for more or less as determined by the Secretary on the day of sale.

Authorizes an appropriation of $300,000,000, and provides that any profits derived from the buying and selling of cotton under this Act shall be applied in paying back the money appropriated.

100. Dies

H.R.7320. To authorize a board composed of the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Agriculture to negotiate with foreign buyers with the view of selling American agricultural surplus products at the world market price and to accept in payment therefor silver coin or bullion at such value as may be agreed upon which shall not exceed 25 per centum above the world market price of silver, and to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue silver certificates based upon the agreed value of such silver bullion or coin in payment for the products sold, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, Jan. 24, 1934.
Similar to H.R.7581 (item 102)

101. Dies

H.R.7475. To authorize each United States coinage mint to receive for coinage into standard silver dollars any silver which such mint is satisfied has been imported into the United States in payment for agricultural surplus products sold and delivered, or to be delivered, to foreign buyers for exportation, and also authorizing the issuance of silver certificates in lieu of silver dollars.
Introduced and referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, Jan. 30, 1934.

102. Dies

H.R.7581. To authorize a board composed of the President, the Secretary of the Treasury,...of Commerce, and... of Agriculture to negotiate with foreign buyers with the view of selling American agricultural surplus products at the world market price and to accept in payment therefor silver coin or bullion at such value as may be agreed upon which shall not exceed 25 per centum above the world market price of silver, and to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue silver certificates based upon the agreed value of such silver bullion or coin in payment for the products sold, and for other purposes.
Introduced and referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, Feb. 2, 1934.
Reported without amendment (H. Rpt. 992), Mar. 16, 1934.
Passed House under suspension of the rules on Mar. 19, 1934.
Reported in the Senate with amendments (S.Rpt.697), Apr. 10, 1934.
Indefinitely postponed, June 13, 1934.
Hearings held before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. 284 Un362E (item 106)
Creates the "Agricultural Surplus Exchange Board" to be composed of the President, and the Secretaries of the Treasury, Commerce, and Agriculture. The Board is to terminate on Jan. 1, 1936, unless extended.
Authorizes and directs the Board to enter into option contracts with foreign buyers to deliver to them agricultural surplus products at the world market price and to accept in payment silver at such value per fine ounce as may be agreed upon, but not less than 10% or in excess of 25% above the world market price of silver.

The Board is authorized to purchase (through an agency in the Department of Agriculture) agricultural surpluses necessary to fill the option contracts, to enter into contracts with the producers of such products, and to authorize the Farmers' Cooperative Marketing Associations to enter into contracts for the sale of American agricultural surpluses abroad in exchange for silver. "The amount of premium or excess above the world-market price which the Board is authorized to agree to as payment for the products sold to foreign buyers shall not exceed $400,000,000 a year."

The silver received shall be deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury who shall have silver certificates issued against it in denomications of $1, $5, $10, $20, and $100. These certificates are declared to be legal tender and shall be used by the Board to pay for the agricultural surpluses. "They are redeemable at such times and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem necessary to maintain the equal purchasing power of every kind of currency of the United States, and when redemption is ordered, the certificates shall be redeemed in a quantity of silver as will equal in value at the date of presentation the number of dollars expressed on the face of the certificate at the market price of silver, or in gold." - H.Rpt.992, p.2.

The Board is authorized to make necessary rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

As amended by the Senate the bill designates the Export-Import Bank of Washington as the agency authorized to sell to foreign buyers agricultural surpluses in exchange for silver, the maximum value of which is set at $1.29 per ounce.

The Senate amendment includes the House provisions for buying agricultural surpluses and selling them in the foreign market and in addition provides for the nationalization of all monetary silver and for the purchase of silver on the world market.

Provides that when the general price level of 1926 has been reestablished the operation under this Act shall cease.

Mr. Pittman offered his "Silver Purchase Act of 1934" as a substitute amendment. That Act, later introduced as H.R.9745, became Public No.438, approved June 19, 1934.

103. Spence

H.R.7972. To aid in reducing the tobacco surplus, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Feb. 14, 1934.

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to buy from the growers 25% of the supply of the lowest grades of each class of unmanufactured tobacco on hand in the United States on the first day of June of the preceding year. This tobacco shall be (1) sold for export or (2)"disposed of in such ways that it will not enter the channels of trade or consumption in which tobacco is ordinarily distributed or used."

Authorizes for this purpose appropriation of the necessary portion of taxes collected on tobacco and manufactures thereof.

104. Knutson

H.R.9940. To guard and protect the people of the United States against famine and shortage of food; to provide for the purchase and safe-keeping by the Government of stocks of wheat, rye, corn, oats, and barley for use and consumption in times of economic distress due to shortage of food supplies, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, June 15, 1934.

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase on the open market domestic wheat, rye, corn, oats, and barley (the total aggregate amount not to exceed 500,000,000 bushels) and to provide storage for said grain for the purpose of maintaining a constant grain supply for domestic use in time of economic distress, and removing surpluses from the general market in order to promote orderly marketing of grain at equitable prices.

The Secretary is further authorized to sell on the open market any part of the grain during periods of economic distress or when necessary to prevent waste or spoilage, and to purchase similar quantities for replacements.

Provides for the employment of personnel and authorizes an appropriation of $500,000,000.

105. Fulmer

H.J.Res.22. Authorizing the distribution of eight hundred thousand bales of Government-owned cotton to the American National Red Cross and other organizations for relief of distress.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, March 9, 1933.

Hearings

106. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Exchanging agricultural surplus products for silver. Hearings...on H.R.7581, H.R.1577, and S.3039. March 27, 28, 29, 30, and April 2, 1934. 166pp. Washington, D.C., U.S. Govt. print. off., 1934. 284 Un362E

Statement of Hon. Martin Dies, Representative in Congress from Texas, explaining provisions of the bill. The purpose of the bill is twofold - it is to aid in disposing of our agricultural surplus products and at the same time increase the purchasing power of silver. He stated that if we could acquire silver through an exchange of our agricultural surpluses we "will accomplish that which the country needs more than anything else, getting rid of our surplus products and recapturing the markets of the world." (pp.3-29)

Statement of Hon. William L. Fiesinger, Representative in Congress from Ohio, on H.R.1577 (introduced by him in the Seventy-second Congress). Through this bill silver would be used as a gold equivalent; "that is to say, we would take it into our monetary reserves at what it is worth in gold in the markets of the world. We can't control our findings of new gold, so we would use a substitute for gold and thereby relieve the demand upon gold. This would serve the same purpose as if you had new discoveries of gold; it would relieve the demand upon gold and bring down its purchasing power throughout the world. And when you do that, you will raise up the price of things that gold purchases." (pp.43-67)

E.A. Goldenweiser, Director of Research Statistics for the Federal Reserve Board, confined his testimony primarily to the monetary problems involved in the exchange of agricultural surplus products for silver. He described the financial and credit structure of the country. (pp.69-127)

Statement of Frank A. Vanderlip, New York City. On the question as to whether the gold content of a dollar has any effect upon prices, he said: "I believe over a long period the gold content of the dollar will affect prices in a fair approximation of the mathematical relation between the decreased amount of gold and correspondingly increased amount of prices." He said also that he thought expanding the currency had a tendency to raise prices. "I cannot help but feel that the larger volume the currency has, the higher prices will be. It will not be a mathematical relationship. But to increase the volume of currency certainly tends to raise prices." (pp.127-138)

In his testimony, Hon. Robert L. Owen, former United States Senator from Oklahoma, agreed that he held to the theory that, to the extent we add money to the circulation, to that extent our money becomes more plentiful and thereby cheaper, and as money becomes cheaper commodity prices rise. (pp.139-153)

Statement of John Janney, of the American Society of Practical Economists, New York City, (pp.154-162)

107. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Free distribution of cotton and cotton cloth to the needy. Hearing...Seventy-third Congress, 2nd session on S.2500. February 9, 1934. 29pp. Washington, D.C., U.S. Govt. print. off., 1934. 281.372 Un32F

Statement of C. A. Cobb, Chief of the Cotton Section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, relative to the need of disposing of surplus raw cotton and to the enormous relief needs of materials that can be manufactured from cotton, including mattresses and bedding. (pp.2-10)

Statement of Miss Lois P. Dowdle, Washington, D.C., Director, American Institute of Home Grown Fats and Oils, on the making of cotton mattresses and the cost thereof (pp.10-18)

Testimony of Keith Southard, Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, Washington, D.C., on the distribution of cotton for relief purposes. (pp.18-22)

Statement on the making of cotton mattresses in farm homes under the direction of home demonstration agents, by Mrs. Ola Powell Malcolm, Extension Service, Department of Agriculture. (pp.22-29)

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