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[CHAPTER 755]

AN ACT

August 24, 1937
[H. R. 8174]
[Public, No. 353]

To make available to each State which enacted in 1937 an approved unemployment-compensation law a portion of the proceeds from the Federal employers' tax in such State for the year 1936.

Unemployment compensation.
49 Stat. 640.
42 U. S. C., Supp. II, § 1103.
Payments authorized to each State which in 1937 enacted an approved compensation law.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for payment to the unemployment fund of each State or Territory which was not certified by the Social Security Board under section 903 of the Social Security Act on December 31, 1936, but which enacted in the year 1937 an unemployment-compensation law approved by the Social Security Board under such section, an amount equal to 90 per centum of the proceeds of the tax paid on or before January 31, 1938, with respect to employment in such State or Territory during the calendar year 1936 under title IX of such Act. Out of the sums appropriated therefor, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay such amount, through the Division of Disbursement of the Treasury Department, to each such State unemployment fund. The terms used in this Act shall have the same meaning as identical terms in title IX of the Social Security Act.

Meaning of terms.

Approved, August 24, 1937.

[CHAPTER 756]

JOINT RESOLUTION

August 24, 1937
[S. J. Res. 207]
[Pub. Res., No. 69]

Expressing the views of the Congress as to a program for the relief and benefit of agriculture.

Program for relief and benefit of agriculture.
Preamble.

Whereas the whole Nation suffers when agriculture is depressed; and

Whereas the Nation has felt and still feels the unfavorable economic consequences of two different kinds of misfortune in agriculture; and

Whereas the first of these misfortunes was the ruinous decline in farm prices from 1929 to 1932; and

Whereas the second kind of misfortune was the drought of 1934 followed by the drought of 1936; and

Whereas a permanent farm program should (a) provide not only for soil conservation but also for developing and improving the crop-adjustment methods of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, (b) protect agriculture and consumers against the consequences of drought, and (c) safeguard farmers and the business of the Nation against the consequences of farm-price decline; and

Whereas it is the sense of Congress that the permanent farm legislation should be based upon the following fundamental principles:

(1) That farmers are entitled to their fair share of the national income;

(2) That consumers should be afforded protection against the consequences of drought, floods, and pestilence causing abnormally high prices by storage of reserve supplies of big crop years for use in time of crop failure;

(3) That if consumers are given the protection of such an ever-normal granary plan, farmers should be safeguarded against undue price declines by a system of loans supplementing their national soil-conservation program; and

(4) That control of agricultural surpluses above the ever-normal granary supply is necessary to safeguard the Nation's investment in loans and to protect farmers against a price collapse due to bumper yields resulting in production beyond all domestic and foreign need.