

Seventy-fourth Congress of the United States of America;
At the First Session,

Began and held at the City of Washington on Thursday, the third
day of January, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five.

AN ACT

To diminish the causes of labor disputes burdening or obstructing
interstate and foreign commerce, to create a National Labor
Relations Board, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the
United States of America in Congress assembled,*

FIXINGS AND POLICY

SECTION 1. The denial by employers of the right of employees to
organize and the refusal by employers to accept the procedure of
collective bargaining lead to strikes and other forms of industrial
strife or unrest, which have the intent or the necessary effect of
burdening or obstructing commerce by (a) impairing the efficiency,
safety, or operation of the instrumentalities of commerce; (b) occur-
ring in the current of commerce; (c) materially affecting, restraining,
or controlling the flow of raw materials or manufactured or processed
goods from or into the channels of commerce, or the prices of such
materials or goods in commerce; or (d) causing diminution of
employment and wages in such volume as substantially to impair or
disrupt the market for goods flowing from or into the channels
of commerce.

The inequality of bargaining power between employees who do
not possess full freedom of association or actual liberty of contract,
and employers who are organized in the corporate or other forms of
ownership association substantially burdens and affects the flow
of commerce, and tends to aggravate recurrent business depressions,
by depressing wage rates and the purchasing power of wage earners
in industry and by preventing the stabilization of competitive wage
rates and working conditions within and between industries.

Experience has proved that protection by law of the right of
employees to organize and bargain collectively safeguards com-
merce from injury, impairment, or interruption, and promotes the
flow of commerce by removing certain recognized sources of indus-
trial strife and unrest, by encouraging practices fundamental to the
friendly adjustment of industrial disputes arising out of differences
as to wages, hours, or other working conditions, and by restoring
equality of bargaining power between employers and employees.

