



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

Begun 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,*

FINDINGS 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.

