

Anti-Trust Law:

File Super Plan

At Philadelphia at a meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science and the Taylor Society Gilbert Montague said the following in regard to Anti-Trust laws:

"In interpreting and applying the anti-trust laws," he declared, "the opportunity for improvement seems to lie chiefly in the direction of trying to improve the judicial-hearing method as opposed to long drawn-out court action.

"The judicial-hearing method makes decisions under the act less dilatory, less time-consuming, less drawn-out and less expensive.

"For a mistake under the anti-trust laws, business men now run the risk of suits for triple damages by their customers, competitors and other affected trade interests, and prosecutions by the Federal Trade Commission or the Department of Justice or both, and loss of money and time and litigation and perhaps business dismemberment, fine and imprisonment.

"No laws on the statute books today carry so many or such drastic penalties as the anti-trust laws, or raise so many or such difficult and baffling questions, calling for intensive and protracted investigations of sharply disputed facts, and hair-line balancing of strongly conflicting considerations of public policy.

"To business men these questions spell on exasperating delay, time consuming inquiries, long drawn-out assembling and marshaling of facts, highly debatable and keenly contested issues of public policy, and large expense in lawyers' fees and in executives' time."

It looks to me as if about the only salvation we have had from the hurry of business men to do things - mergers - mechanization, etc., etc., came from the court. They have held back what was already being over-done, damming the interest of financial and technological unemployment or rather with the result done in the interest or the hope of

making great amounts of money for banks and promoters.

This should be, or could be developed, in the proposed talk on mergers.

Times - Nov 13 1932
Surge - Anti-trust Laws

LAWS ON ROOSEVELT TO SLASH EXPENSES

P. Seidemann Tells Academy
That Veteran Fund Cuts and
Bureau Mergers Are Needed.

HIGHER INCOME TAX URGED

D. C. Coyle Says at Philadel-
phia Session That Funds Must
Be Raised for Public Works.

ANTI-TRUST LAW ATTACKED

J. H. Williams Cites Stifling of
Business—Gilbert M. Montague
Scores Delay in Decisions.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—Re-
duction of Federal expenditures and
discovery of why the capitalistic sys-
tem "is not working" were two jobs
delegated to the Roosevelt adminis-
tration by speakers at concluding
sessions today of a post-election
stock-taking conference, sponsored
by the American Academy of Political
and Social Science and the Tay-
lor Society.

How far the new administration
should go in attempting further to
regulate business or in modifying
existing anti-trust laws, brought a
sharp division of opinion, however.

J. Harvey Williams, a New York
manufacturer, argued that legitimate
business was being ruined by "cut-
throat competition" made possible by
anti-trust restrictions against co-
operative organizations in business
and industry, but Dr. Frank A. Fetter,
Professor of Political Economy
at Princeton University, replied that

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But he asserted that many million could be saved in veterans' administration, and that substantial address, reorganization and simplification of the Governmental structure. Lillian Moller Gilbreth, president of Gilbreth, Inc., of Montclair, N. J., discussing the same subject, that economies could be effected in two ways: by accepting the scope of activities of the existing expenditures, what is done more efficiently, second, by reducing the number of them after studying them from point of effectiveness. David Cushman Hughes, that Federal engineer, that Federal system, cure all by system. "The administration must be reorganized."