

13
2
A D V A N C E ** C A U T I O N

ADDRESS OF
HONORABLE CHARLES W. MARCH, MEMBER OF FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

THE NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

(FOR RELEASE AT TIME OF DELIVERY, AT 1 P. M., MONDAY,
JANUARY 25, 1957.)

Gentlemen of the National Canners' Association:

tion of your President, and to talk to you about the Federal Trade Commission
and the Robinson-Patman Act.

Your Association was organized in 1907 and incorporated in 1909. Your

First, the creation of the Federal Trade Commission for the administration and enforcement of the anti-trust law; and second, the Clayton Act, revising and strengthening the Sherman Act.

In the Federal Trade Commission, President Wilson and The Congress

generally was compelled to lay its cards on the table and justify its actions

Another aspect of monopoly quite similar to its contribution to business

to organize their own monopolies. Agriculture, for instance, is the means of livelihood of nearly half of our population, and the basic industry for all others. It has made little progress in the direction of organized control

in it, and the platforms of both now pledge a renewed attempt to enforce and

strengthen the laws designed to protect the public against monopoly.

It is one thing to rail against monopoly in general and quite another to
attack and dissolve it in a particular case. In two famous cases where it

In its final report to the Senate on its chain-store investigation, the Federal Trade Commission said:

"Should the trend of the past 20 years continue, the retail trade will be dominated by a few large chain stores."

some lines of chain-store merchandising that few will dispute is monopolistic."

"The Commission found that the ability of the large chain stores to control the market for many lines of merchandise is increasing."

The general effect of that provision is to enlarge enormously the ability

the Clayton Act, this new provision sets up a requirement that...

