

Mr. STUDEBAKER. That is right. We have not had a chance to present it to the committee.

Mr. DINGELL. I have been trying to find out from some of the witnesses what their ideas are in connection with the field of medical activity in connection with the entire program. What I have in mind particularly is the question of a possible disturbance of the ethical and traditional practice of medicine. You have made some reference here to an idea that I was wondering whether it had some connection with what I had in mind. You refer to State medicine. Do you have any idea that in connection with this bill or in any manner or method there should be any such thing as regimentation of the medical profession, when you say "State medicine"?

Mr. STUDEBAKER. I think I said in that connection, or at least I meant to imply in my remarks, that so far as education is concerned we prefer to have the debate about State medicine take place outside of our sphere of action. I think our suggestions here looking towards clarification of this measure will help to bring that about. I think I also said that so far as I am concerned personally, as I view the administration of public education, whether we have State medicine or not, I do not think that educational authorities ought to manage it. So to put it in another way, I shall say—

Mr. DINGELL. Let me interrupt there. In other words, regardless of what might ultimately come, you believe that the autonomy and the present practice of the medical profession should be preserved, that is, independent and individual action. You have not in mind a disturbance of the fee basis or the present practice among medical men. You do not want to go into any socialistic or communistic idea of controlling medical men and paying them so much as servants of the Government. You have no such idea in mind, have you?

Mr. STUDEBAKER. I am not advocating that.

Mr. DINGELL. I want to point out, since you referred to State medicine, that there is some apprehension, as you know, on the part of medical men as to regimentation, making medicine a State function.

Mr. STUDEBAKER. That is right. But I am not advocating it. What I am advocating is that I want to get that problem in such shape that education is not involved in it, and then let it be debated on its own merits, outside the field of education.

Mr. REED. What the committee will feel like doing with some of the recommendations, I do not know, but you do stress the point that whatever educational activity might fall within the language of the present bill, that field should be protected from invasion by these clarifying amendments?

Mr. STUDEBAKER. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. We thank you, Doctor, for your appearance and the testimony you have given the committee.

STATEMENT OF A. L. HARBISON

Mr. HARBISON. If your honors please, I want to address myself to the reasons for this plan and how to accomplish the result. Those are the two things that I desire to discuss, if I may:

First, the reason for this plan in its operation will be to bring the people of the United States out of the depression that they are now in and will put the buying power back into the hands of those people

the month it would be in the Treasury and on the first day of the month paid out.

And that sum stimulates business all over this country and relieves us from the depression that we are now in, brings us back to prosperity, and it brings us back in a sound financial condition. Why do I say that? Briefly, this, that there can be stabilization of the currency of this country brought about by that procedure when we take the commodities, 100 of them if necessary, scale the price of those commodities for the last 10 to 25 years, average the price of each commodity and peg that price as the average price for the year.

The volume of circulating medium in the country makes that price go up or down. If the volume of the circulating medium has increased to the point where there is a larger volume, the price goes up. If the price goes up on all of the commodities, then you put the sales tax into operation and it will come down by taking out of circulation the medium of circulation.

If it goes below the place where the price has been pegged, suspend your sales tax and the price of the commodity will immediately rise to the level, and there it will be up and down as the volume of circulating medium increases or decreases. And in the language of that great man, William J. Bryan, the quantity theory of money is the only correct theory of money in the United States.

If your Honor desire to ask questions, I will answer them for the next 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. We thank you for your appearance and the information you have given the committee.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. H. H. Halsell, of Lubbock, Tex., is here and would like to speak for 3 minutes. I ask that he be given that privilege.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, at the request of the member of the committee, Mr. Halsell is privileged to speak for 3 minutes.

STATEMENT OF H. H. HALSELL

Mr. HALSELL. My name is H. H. Halsell, of Lubbock, Tex. I am from Congressman Mahon's Nineteenth Congressional District. I started out a month and a half ago, speaking, securing signatures to an old-age pension petition. As soon as it was discovered that I was not interested in a \$200 plan, and the encouragement to spend the money, the expense money that was offered and tendered to me with was withdrawn, and I returned it to the committee. Then the other class of citizens in our congressional district, with whom I had a great many friends, and who recognized me and gave me endorsements, paid my expenses up here. I arrived Wednesday night. That class of citizens believe as I believe, that the aged people who have made this country what it is should receive a sufficient amount to adequately take care of them in their old age, and thereby bring about a circulation of money and buying power in the hands of people who do not now have that buying power, and also absorb some amount of unemployment. That is what I stand for. I do believe that those in distress should have a relief that will lengthen their lives and bring about—as they are depressed and opposed and discouraged—I do believe that it will bring relief to that aged class and help the social and economic condition of this country. I do not stand for any unreasonable amount, nor do the thinking class.

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